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THE OBSERVER

RSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 8, 1892.


THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT.
GROVER CLEVELAND, of New York.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.
ADLAI E. STEVENSON, of Illinois.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ELIAS CARR,
of Edgecombe.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
RUFUS A. DOUGHTON,
of Alleghany.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
OCTAVIUS COKE,
of Wake.

FOR AUDITOR:
ROBERT M. FURMAN,
of Buncombe.

FOR TREASURER:
DONALD W. BAIN,
of Wake.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
of Johnston.

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL:
FRANK I. OSBORNE,
of Mecklenburg.

FOR JUDGE OF THE TWELFTH DISTRICT:
GEORGE A. SHUFORD,
of Buncombe.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE:
CHARLES B. AYCOCK,
ROBERT B. GLENN.

FOR CONGRESS, 3RD DISTRICT:
B. F. GRADY, of Duplin.
FOR ELECTOR, 3RD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
JOHN G. SHAW, of Cumberland.

*LEGISLATIVE TICKET.*

*For Senator, 7th District:*
JOHN W. McLAUCHLIN.
*For Representatives:*
H. L. COOK.

*COUNTY DEMOCRATIC TICKET.*

*For Sheriff:*
JAMES B. SMITH.
*For Treasurer:*
JOHN B. TROY.
*For Register of Deeds:*
H. L. HALL.
*For Coroner:*
DR. J. F. HIGHSMITH.
*For Surveyor:*
J. HECTOR SMITH.
*For Constable, Cross Creek Township:*
W. D. JONES.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

OLERA is at our doors. A steamer has ved with the disease on board. She came Hamburg, where the malady is raging exceeding virulence. She bears a cargo migrants from that infested port, and ty-two of them have died during the pas- It would be folly to blink the truth this arrival brings serious danger to this ity. It would be criminal to neglect any ution which may keep the pestilence out our gates. The Health authorities of York, the port off which the infected el lies, will do all that skill and energy in public service may do to ward off the ger, but their utmost will not make securi- perfect. The men who inspect infected ils may themselves bring back the germs e disease with them. The necessary ce upon the Quarantine island also in- s danger. With cholera so close to us are a hundred ways in which it may entrance from this ship or from some one ose that are to follow her.

India, cholera always exists. At all the ngalows, as the country residences of Eng- men in India are called, it is customary e hottest weather to dine, just after dark, table set upon the "naidan." A naidan is rm of masonry—elevated some two feet e ground to keep those who sit at table t out of the reach of snakes, which, if ng that way, glide around it,—usually twenty feet in diametre and set out in f the main entrance to the bungalow. ng at meals under the sky, at any of these, invariably hears the low chant of the ants in the native villages which lie about ungalow, beginning just about the English- dinner hour and continuing for a couple urs. It is the chant of these poor pea- over the dead of the day, the dead from rs. The "old Indian," as the English- of long residence in India is called, eats inks and laughs and smokes without ng the wail of his humble neighbors, mites uncomfortably on the ear of a er in those parts. The European rarely with the disease there, his diet and ness protecting him. The humble s of the natives, however, are an easy to the scourge, drinking, as they do, and ng and washing clothes, all, in the "tank" or reservoir of water. The Eng- man, on the contrary, never drinks water, on rare occasions, when he has it boiled His common thirst-quencher is a "peg," ge glass with half an inch of brandy sky, filled with plain soda water. This s as an antidote to that condition of the ach that prevails in India and invites rs, a chilliness which increases with the of the rest of the body. One will often sleeping drenched with perspiration, and with a pile of blanket over his stomach a thick. While our climate is not hot to develop this peculiarity of a cold ach in great heat sufficiently to be no- it would be worth while, if the scourge es to look after the stomach and the ists and the "pegs."

R. GLADSTONE was knocked down by a se in the park at Hawarden, the other but managed to rise and get behind a to the cablegram runs. He dodged the al for awhile, and it finally ran off. The and Old Man" was severely shaken, but otherwise uninjured. What a wonderful man, anyway! And this reminds us of a funny dent that illustrates the curious technical of the word "gentleman" in England. 'A gentleman" is a man who has an indepen- income, and does not have to work for a ing. Alas, for poor human nature, a "gen- man" therefore becomes, oftentimes, not a y admirable specimen of humanity. Strol- one morning, three or four years ago, in grounds at Hawarden (called Harden) writer said to William, the keeper of the ld castle—a picturesque ruin which has n for centuries in the family of M'rs. GLAD- ne's ancestors, the fighting Glynnes of ales—"Well, William, your master is a fine gentleman, isn't he?" And William's serful countenance took on a very solemn pression as he replied "Oh, sir, I should not ll him a gentleman—he is too kind and polite humble folk for that!"

### SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

**Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."**

The University opened with 250 students. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. No such scenes have been witnessed in Chapel Hill since 1860. The young men are remarkably well grown and manly. There is not the slightest rowdyism, immorality or hazing. Everybody is full of hope and fine spirits. There will undoubtedly be 300 students this session. ——The 20-day quarantine circular of the Treasury Department has been issued, accompanied with an opinion by the Attorney-General that the President had the right to issue such. —— Postmaster General Wanamaker has issued an order in regard to disinfecting foreign mails. ——There was much excitement on Staten Island when it was known that the captain of the *Moravia* had gone ashore the night before. He had done so but had been ordered back to his ship by Dr. Jenkins. ——The *Gallia* and the *Lahn* were thoroughly inspected and pronounced clean and the passengers uninfected. ——A few cases of cholera have been reported from towns in Galicia and Hungary. ——There was a change for the better in Hamburg. The number of deaths and new cases were greatly reduced. It is said the simple remedy of warm salt water has reduced the death rate 50 per cent. At Havre Wednesday there were fifty-nine new cases and nineteen deaths. ——A steamer on the Great Lakes broke in two and twenty six persons were drowned. ——The officials of San Francisco are taking precautions to prevent the introduction of cholera from Russia through Alaska. ——The Treasury Department is making great exertions to keep out the cholera. Revenue cutters will be attached to the quarantine stations at the Delaware Breakwater and at Cape Charles, Va., to assist the health officers. The *Winona* from Newbern, N. C., has been sent to the former place. ——Police are stationed for four miles along Staten Island to prevent anyone coming ashore from the quarantined vessels. ——The London *Lancet* says the state of affairs in some of the ports in the South of England is highly discreditable. —— The judge binds Lizzie Borden over for trial. ——A New York city physician says he has been called to see a Russian who landed on Sunday, who has symptoms of cholera. —— Dr. Exum and Marion Butler opened the Weaver campaign in Whiteville and evidently expected a regular field day, but were met by Will G. Burkhead, who completely demolished Dr. Exum and put his man Friday on the defensive. Butler occupied his time trying to defend the State ticket, arraigning the Democratic party and appealing to the prejudices of the ignorant classes. Burkhead made a fine speech that was well received. ——The President reached Washington last Thursday, and immediately asked such members of his Cabinet as were present to meet him in order to discuss the cholera situation. ——Mrs. Harrison is improving, but she will not be able to preside at the White House the coming winter. ——The steamer *Moravia* at New York was sent further down the lower bay. Dr. Sanborn says there are no more new cases on board. ——The captain of the steamer *Veendam*, at quarantine, refused to allow the passengers' baggage to be disinfected on board ship. —— The steamers *Circassia* and *Teutonic* have left quarantine. ——A passenger train was wrecked at New Hamburg, N. Y. Three men were killed. ——The scarlet fever epidemic, which has been raging in London for some time, shows no abatement. There are now 3,560 cases in the hospitals. ——There were fifty one new cases of cholera and ten deaths from cholera in Paris in one day last week. This disease is apparently on the decrease in Russia. ——It was decided at the Cabinet meeting to issue a circular practically putting in force the 20-day quarantine. ——Dr. Jenkins will ask for special police to patrol the harbor of New York instructed to shoot anyone attempting to board a quarantined steamer. Some reporters tried to board the *Moravia*. ——A new and powerful tobacco combination has been formed in Louisville. ——Two years ago two Texas cattlemen were murdered in Kansas. Two men have just been arrested for the murder and warrants are out for the arrest of twelve more. It is said the murders were the results of a conspiracy formed in thirteen sub-Alliances to get rid of the men and their Texas cattle. ——An explosion in a mine in Belgium imprisons many miners. The bodies of ten have been brought out by rescuers and efforts are being made to find the others. It is not known how many, if any, are still alive in the mine. ——A Spanish cruiser has been sent to rescue the crew of a Spanish vessel captured by Moorish pirates. ——Fifteen more dead bodies and eight men, alive but badly wounded, have been taken from the Belgian mine in which the explosion occurred. ——Henry M. Potter has begun suit in the Supreme Court against the United States National Bank, of New York, Logan C. Murray, Evan G. Sherman and John J. McCook to recover $4,000,000. The suit is the outcome of the trouble which resulted in the wrecking of the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company. According to the complaint, up to May 15, 1884, A. M. Dimock, of the firm of A. M. Dimock & Co., bankers, at No. 2 Wall street, was the principal stockholder of the Bankers and Merchants' Telegraph Company, which was capitalized at $3,000,000, with auxiliary companies in nine States. Prior to 1884 the telegraph company expended in constructing its lines and making improvements more than $4,000,000, and it had built up a prosperous business. ——A powerful combine, to be known as the Leaf Tobacco Company, has been formed at Louisville, whose object is to compete with the newly organized tobacco combine at Cincinnati, Ohio. Eleven of the wealthiest warehouses of the city are in the deal. The capital stock is placed at $2,500,000. ——The steamer *Western Reserve*, bound for Cleveland, broke in two off Au Sable banks, near Deer Park, Michigan, Tuesday night. Twenty-six persons were drowned. ——A terrible explosion of fire damp occurred on the 1st inst. in the Aggrofe coal mine in Hainane, Belgium. The explosion caused a heavy coal fall that blocked the galleries of the mine and entombed many of the miners. Rescuing parties were at once organized and in a short time they succeeded in recovering the bodies of ten men who were killed. It is known that thirty men are yet in the mine and efforts to save them if alive or to recover their bodies if dead are being made. Nearly all the men at work have been accounted for. Some escaped uninjured. Twenty-five bodies have been recovered and eight men alive, though very seriously injured, have been taken from the mine by the rescuing parties.

### The Nominator of the Third Party Leader Abandons the Party.

Goldsboro Argus.]

We publish in this issue "an open letter" from Mr. Dal. M. Hardy to "Gov." W. P. Exum, which speaks for itself. It is a calm, dignified, comprehensive, patriotic document—just such a manly and courteous statement as those who know Mr. Hardy best would have expected from his pen. It will be read with great interest throughout North Carolina, and furnishes wholesome food for sober reflection to erring Democrats who have gone off with the Third party.

AN OPEN LETTER.

*To Dr. W. P. Exum, People's Party Candidate for Governor of North Carolina:*

MY DEAR SIR:—After looking carefully over the field, I find every argument against the Democratic party false.

I looked carefully through the "political tickler" and I find that the Republican party is responsible for all the bad laws, and only occasionally has a Democrat voted for any of these bad laws.

The Republican party passed all the bad acts of financial legislation which we have had since 1860, namely those acts explained in the "seven financial conspiracies" so truthfully by Mrs. Emery, and when these measures went through Congress every branch was Republican.

One of the leading facts our reformers now advocate is that this legislation has been more harmful than even the iniquitous protective tariff laws, of which the Republican party is also the author and advocate. When Mrs. Emery's eloquence shook the faith of the western Republicans in their party, I am of the opinion that the enjoinment should have been, go to the Democratic party which has so earnestly opposed these conditions that now crush the laborer and farmer to almost a half existing state of livelihood.

If the reformers now divide on the verge of victory, is it not suicide—and especially so when they are to look to the Republican party for assistance, and that party the acknowledged author of all the evils of which we complain?

I see so many dangers ahead that I tremble for the destiny of our State under the existing political condition of affairs.

The Republicans are now taking a census of the voters to find out our strength in the following way:

First: To know how many People's party men we have that have been Democrats.

Second: How many will return to the Democratic fold in case they give us a three-cornered fight.

Now if they are assured of a victory to fight their own battle, they rejoice at our division and will take advantage of the same. But as the last resort they will support the People's party ticket, and a victory with their support will be a blank victory for reform and only leave us at their mercy in 1896. Hence the very same lion that pulls our load in 1892 will turn on us and devour us in 1896. And I see that victory for us now is a victory for the Republican party in 1896, with the strong probability of their coming in the field in the eleventh hour this year even and carrying the State by reason of the People's party.

While I regret to be seemingly untrue to my friends in the People's party there is a duty more sacred than personal friendship, and that duty is to go into the cause that calls the patriotic sons of North Carolina to the standard-bearers of Democracy, and under this banner I am not only true to my friends but to all other citizens of my State, because Democracy is the true friend of all the people—the masses.

I surrender all political ambitions or prospects for what I conceive to be a more sacred duty, viz: voting the Democratic ticket, and thereby proving myself faithful to the best interests of my State and country.

I assure you of my personal friendship, and also regretting everything that shall prove detrimental to you personally. But I assure you that the same motives that caused me to be your political advocate, cause me, upon accurate investigation, to be true to the party that opposes the great evils that now afflict us.

Yours very respectfully,
DAL. M. HARDY.

Goldsboro, N. C., Aug. 29.

### VANDERBILT'S PALACE.

**Its Fabulous Splendor and Surroundings Will Surpass the Homes of Royalty.**

Raleigh News and Observer.

If one could be spirited away unawares while he slept and borne on airy wings far beyond the picturesque hills of the Blue Ridge, and thence be gently lowered and planted in the midst of the army of men and beasts now engaged at work upon the site where the Vanderbilt palace is to stand—if then his eyes were suddenly opened and he gazed upon the scene before him he would doubtless think he had been transported to a new and strange planet. The sight which would greet his eyes would baffle imagination and conjecture.

No one can form an idea of the gigantic scale of the work now in progress upon the Vanderbilt estate that is to be at Biltmore near Asheville, without visiting the spot and seeing it with his own eyes. It is told that Mr. George Vanderbilt, who will be the master of Biltmore, wished to erect a monument to the Vanderbilt name which would be the admiration of the world. His mother is also a leading spirit in the project, and will furnish some of the millions required to complete the work. It was she who selected the site for Biltmore. She had searched the entire civilized globe for such a spot, but it was not until she reached Asheville and was taking a drive one crisp, beautiful morning in February, that her eyes fell upon the ideal spot for which she had been vainly searching, when she looked down into the beautiful valley of the French Broad from the eminence upon which Biltmore has since been christened. And she declared that the palace should be there. The purchasing of the land was begun, and many of the natives who found that the Vanderbilts wanted it ran up the price to fabulous figures, but it did not deter the purchasers till they were the owners of ten thousand acres of land upon which this magnificent estate will be.

The Vanderbilt mansion will eclipse any royal palace of the crowned heads of Europe. Six years will be required for its completion and it will cost millions of dollars. Six hundred hands and one hundred and fifty teams of horses are employed at work and the payroll is $20,000 per week, or over a million dollars a year paid to hands alone.

The palace will have a massive front of four hundred feet. Architect Hall who designed the structure spent a year traveling through the royal palaces of Europe for the purpose of perfecting the design. His work was also under the personal eye and supervision of Mrs. Vanderbilt. The first story of the palace is up. The gigantic building blocks are laid in place by means of derricks which are manipulated with such precision that each block is swung into place and deposited within an eighth of an inch of where it is to lie, without a scratch or jar.

An army of men and beasts are employed all over the ten thousand acres of the estate transforming the very face of nature. The landscape gardener's handiwork is being seen and a bewildering process of terracing, laying out drives and walks and setting out and training shrubbery is going on. Mr. Vanderbilt recently brought over a ship load of rare shrubs and plants from the banks of the river Jordan, from Jerusalem and from along the Dead Sea, which have been planted and which are now flourishing luxuriantly at Biltmore. There will be one hundred miles of winding drives through the palace grounds, and on all sides will be the most gorgeous and picturesque scenery that combined nature and art can produce. A rushing mountain torrent has been turned from its course and deflected around by a new channel which conducts it over a perpendicular rock precipice, making a cataract of a hundred feet fall.

A deer park is being prepared in the grounds and in this there will be a beautiful herd of deer.

Another park is being set apart for buffaloes. Mr. Vanderbilt having purchased a large herd of them in the west where they are now awaiting the completion of their Western North Carolina home. There will also be a beautiful lake on which will be hundreds of swan.

The Vanderbilt stable for horses will be 175 feet in length and the stable for his fine cows will be equally as large. These stables are palaces in themselves. The carvings upon them are being done by a corps of over a hundred skilled workmen who are paid from four to six dollars per day. The Vanderbilt cows are fed on Asiatic clover transplanted to Biltmore where it grows to the height of a man's head and is cut a number of times a year.

Mr. Vanderbilt's own railroad runs up to the estate which is six miles from Asheville.

### Senator Vance at Gombroon.

Asheville Citizen.]

It was quite 7 o'clock on Thursday evening last when the *Citizen* came in sight of Gombroon, and discovered Senator Vance in his easy chair on the porch. The great Craggy lent additional shade to the mammoth oaks of a century's growth that surround the house on all sides, and a gentle breeze from the north bore with it that delicious damp odor that belongs only to the primeval forest. There were three of us in the plain country wagon, drawn by two mules.

"I bathe and revel in this glorious spot," said the Senator. "During these long summer days I sit and watch the bright sunlight as it glances and gleams through the grand old oaks, and after nightfall the mellow moon light and songs of the katydids are so restful that I feel there is no place comparable to it. Every day I feel the power of gathering strength."

Mrs. Vance is an usually bright and handsome woman, and is proud of the Senator as he is evidently fond of her. He calls her "mother" and she addresses him as "husband." She is evidently a great help to him in his public life, and aside from a rare literary culture and much refinement of manner is thoroughly posted on political men and measures, and when the Senator's memory fails him on any matter he turns to her with confidence for assistance.

Gombroon is in the midst of a tract of 1,200 acres. The house is beautiful architecturally speaking, and its rooms are finished in a variety of natural hardwoods not to be fonnd perhaps in any other house in western North Carolina. Water is supplied from a deliciously sweet spring on the mountain side, and is carried to every part of the house. A fine garden, magnificent orchard of young trees embracing almost every variety of fruit, and an ample vineyard of choice grapes, all the work of the Senator's hand, give the promise of good things to come.

As to politics, of course the Senator is deeply interested. It is doubtful, however, whether he will be able to make any speeches during the present canvass. It is true that "one blast upon his bugle horn were worth a thousand men," but North Carolina cannot afford to have him endanger his life. If his improvement continues as rapid as at present, he may make a few speeches during the latter part of October. The Senator thinks there is no doubt as to North Carolina's vote being cast for Cleveland. He thinks that most of those who have gone off after the Third party will see that they are endangering the life of our local State government by so doing, and will come back and stand squarely with Democracy before November.

### Grandfather and Grandson

New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

A circular issued fifty years ago to the heads of departments in the United States government by Daniel Webster, Secretary of State, at the request and by the direction of President William Henry Harrison, is interesting at the present time, when the screw it being put to Federal officials by Chairman Carter for assessments in aid of the Republican ticket in the coming campaign. This is the circular:

"Sir—The President is of opinion that it is a great abuse to bring the patronage of the Federal government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and that this abuse ought to be corrected wherever it may have been permitted to exist, and to be prevented for the future.

"He, therefore, directs that information be given to all officers and agents in your department of the public service that partisan interference in popular elections, whether of State officers or officers of this government, and for whosoever or against whosoever it may be exercised, or the payment of any contribution or assessment on salaries or official compensation for party or election purposes, will be regarded by him as cause for removal.

"It is not intended that any officer shall be restrained in the free and proper expression and maintenance of his opinions or in the exercise, to the fullest degree, of the constitutional right of suffrage. But persons employed under the government, and paid for their service out of the public treasury, are not expected to take an active or officious part in attempts to influence the minds or votes of others, such conduct being deemed inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution and the duties of public agents acting under it; and the President is resolved, so far as depends upon him, that the exercise of the elective franchise by the people shall be free among the officers and agents of the government."

This circular must make interesting reading to President Benjamin Harrison. He obtained his renomination at Minneapolis in June solely through the influence of an army of his office holders who dominated the convention, and imposed their wish that Mr. Harrison and they should receive a second lease of political life upon the Republican party, without giving that party partically any voice in the matter.

And not only did Mr. Harrison obtain his renomination by this flagrantly immoral and illegal method, but he proposes to win the election by practices which are in direct violation not only of the grandfather's circular just quoted but of the civil service act also of 1883.

The act of 1883 forbids in express terms the levying of any assessments from Federal employes for any political or campaign purposes whatever, while the news transmitted from Washington daily is to the effect that the clerks in all the departments are being assessed, by Chairman Carter's order, and undoubtedly with Mr. Harrison's consent and indorsement, to the extent in some cases of five and in other cases of two-and-a-half per cent of their August, September and October salaries, with a view to helping on the Harrison campaign. Five per cent assessed on a salary of $100 per month for three months is of course only $15 for the assessed employer to pay altogether; and Harrison, Carter *et al.*, pointing to the assessment may justly say of it in self defense, as Patriarch Lot said of the city to which his rebellious spirit directed him in olden days: "Is it not a little one?"

Lot's plea, it will be remembered, did not avail him much; and we presume that President Harrison and Chairman Carter are not a whit less to be branded as shameless lawbreakers because they exact only a $15 assessment apiece from Federal employes than if under the same assessment plea that they had concluded to rob them of their entire salaries.

Law breaking is law breaking; and President Harrison, though of course he will escape with impunity, is laying himself open to all the odium which such an offense implies. Were it an American citizen in humble circumstances who did this, the result for him would doubtless be different. But all are not Presidents to break the laws with impunity.

Mr. Harrison is a very sanctimonious man; but it is obvious that he has not reached" the plane of morality in some things to which his grandfather had attained, half a century ago.

### What Freer Trade Would Do for Us

London Spectator.

If America abandons protection her trade both at home and abroad will double in ten years. We see what her natural resources and the skill and industry of her people have done for her in spite of protection. The impetus her industries will receive under a system of unrestricted commercial intercourse will create wealth even beyond the dreams of Wall street. The effect on the greatest of American industries—agriculture—will be immediate. If America takes our woollens and cottons and hardware in increased quantities she will at once find the demand for our corn doubled and trebled. The fact that the ships that go to fetch American corn go in ballast is an immense restriction on the amount taken. Let them both go full and return full and American farmers will find the demand for their corn very greatly increased.

But it must not be supposed that because we send more woolens and cottons to America therefore America will produce no more of these articles. She will, under a system of free trade, be a far greater manufacturing country than she is now. After the first year or two, the manufacturers will find that they can easily compete with their European rivals, and that the supplies of raw material at their doors and the ingenuity of their people amply compensate for the higher wages they are called on to pay. Pampered industries, when the pampering is withdrawn soon find their level.

But no sooner will America hold her own in the manufacturing world than she will begin to outstrip all. At present the great neutral markets of the East, of India and China, are closed to her because the tariff puts her at a disadvantage. As soon, however, as she can enter these markets on terms of equality she will begin to beat all rivals. Her geographical position and her command of raw material will make it quite impossible to undersell her in China, either in cottons or in other dry goods. How can a manufacturer whose port of despatch is Liverpool, hope to sell goods in Canton as cheaply as a manufacturer whose port is San Francisco?

The European countries now devoted to protection will find their exports enormously decreased by American free trade. At present America is a rival that does not count. Under free trade America will be a rival scoring successes at every turn. Plenty of the things that we now take from France and Germany we should take from America were America free trade. But when foreign States see this they are very likely to realize that their only chance will be to put away the follies of protection and follow the example of America.

We shall never be able to compete with a free trade America, and in fifty years, or perhaps sooner, we shall be, when compared with our offspring, an inactive volcano of commerce. We shall feel the rivalry of the Americans, and before a generation has passed away the United States, not England, will be the most prosperous of the workshops of the world.

### A PLOT EXPOSED.

**Dr. Exum Tells of an Agreement Between Republicans and Third Party Men. Their Plan to Defeat Cleveland at all Hazards and Break the Solid South.**

Special to Raleigh Chronicle.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., August 31.—Under the caption, "A Political Jobbery," tomorrow's issue of *The Headlight* will contain the following:

"Dr. W. P. Exum, the third party gubernatorial nominee, has confided to a most intimate friend that his party has perfected arrangements with the National republican headquarters, that in case Harrison's election looks favorable on the 8th day of November next, the entire vote of the people's party will be thrown into the hands of the republicans.

"In return, the republicans have pledged themselves to give their entire vote to Weaver, if Harrison's chances of election should look doubtful that day. This bargain, according to the Weaverite candidate, was made between both parties, to beat Cleveland at all hazards and with the express view to break the solid South.

"The gentleman who informed us of this conspiracy, and to whom this confession was made by Dr. Exum, is a most reputable citizen of this county, and is willing to make affidavit to the above statement if it comes the question of veracity between himself and Dr. Exum. Doesn't this show plainly that a vote for Weaver means a ballot for Harrison and vice versa?"

In the same issue editor Roscower makes a personal statement in regard to Dr. Exum's negro talk and his attempt to bribe the editor, which, although nearly a column in length, affords very interesting reading.


# COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY

—OF THE—

## LIVE BUSINESS HOUSES IN FAYETTVILLE.

FOR THE GUIDANCE AND DIRECTION OF VISITORS TO THE CITY, AND CUSTOMERS IN CUMBERLAND AND ADJOINING COUNTIES OF NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

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Person Street.
Q. K. Nimocks. R. M. Nimocks.

**Q. K. Nimocks & Co.,**
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Heavy and Fancy Groceries, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

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Fine Family Groceries and Farm Supplies.
Highest market prices paid for Country Produce. Poultry, etc.

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**John Underwood,**
General - Insurance - Agent,
Gillespie Street.

# THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SEP. 8, 1892.


*THE WISDOM OF THE FATHERS—THE FOLLY OF THE SONS.*

Elsewhere we print a striking letter on this subject from the pen of one of the ablest of North Carolinians—a patriot who has no other interest in the result of the impending election than that of a patriot.

The writer quotes from the debates of the Hillsboro State Convention of 1788, held for the purpose of considering the ratification or rejection of the Federal Constitution under which is was proposed that the United States should live, and points out the striking fact that the famous Carolinians of the day were all in favor of its ratification, while "the great body of the Convention, composed of typical North Carolinians, plain unpretending freemen, voted against it." The Constitution was rejected by the Convention by a vote of 184 to 84.

The first ten amendments to the Constitution were among the first things that engaged the attention of the first session of the First Congress that convened on March 4th 1789, under the new Constitution. These amendments embodied the restraints upon the Federal government which had been insisted upon by a majority of the States at the time of their ratification. Between the first and second sessions of that First Congress, North Carolina ratified the Constitution—unquestionably upon the ground that the adoption of the ten amendments alluded to was a concession of the spirit of the North Carolina demand. But it is plain that our Carolinian ancestors had put their finger upon the very spot in the complicated machinery of the proposed new government that was weakest. The settlement of the question of African slavery put the Constitution to its severest strain; but this was a menace to the perpetuity of the new government not essentially different from the existence of different traits in the people of the two sections of the country—differences arising from the inherited mechanical and manufacturing tastes of the Northern people as contrasted with the inherited land-owning and agricultural tastes of the Southern squirearchy and yeomanry—nor from that far greater menace to the Anglo-Saxon's "liberty restrained by law" which too free immigration and too easily acquired citizenship have lately raised up in the country.

The thing which our Carolinian ancestors—they of Alamance, and Mecklenburg, and Liberty Point—put their finger upon, was the mainspring of freedom, the freedom of elections. Failing to entirely subvert the government by other means, the enemies of the Republic, emboldened by the meekness with which the people have accepted the semi-slavery of tariff-begotten poverty, intend now to fasten upon them slavery by the very forms of law.

The Force Bill and the Protective Tariff are the complements and yoke-fellows of each other. Plunder secured by the Tariff is to be used to buy the passage of a Force bill. The bayonets of the Force bill will be used to secure more plunder through more Tariff bills. That is to say, the people will be taxed without having control of their elections; that is, they will have no elections; that is, they will be taxed without representation. And this last is the sum and substance of despotism.

Who are the people who will forever and forever, and more than other classes of our people, suffer under such a state of affairs? Who but the farmers, whose all is rooted in the very soil itself—the immovable soil? Who were the people, a hundred years ago, who were quickest to foresee the spectre of a Force bill? The farming ancestors of the farmers of to-day. The Town-man, the mercantile man, and the bond and stock-holder, these classes can pick up their possessions almost in a day, and fly from despotism. Not so with the farmer. He is the last that can leave, and he must either become a serf—sold with the land he tills, as lately they were in Russia, and as practically they are to-day in India—or he must become a wanderer on the face of the earth, a fugitive hounded from one country to another, until centuries of woe shall have turned him into a merchant like his Jewish prototype.

Gentlemen of the Farmers' Alliance! Yeomen of North Carolina! You, who used to follow the old OBSERVER in peace, and again by the scores of thousands in war—will not you listen to it again? False leaders have told you that the Force bill is not an issue. Read "The Wisdom of the Fathers and the Folly of the Sons," and tell us if you do not see the inevitable serfdom that is but one step away, when the next step follows after

1. The 8 to 7 theft of the Presidency from Tilden;
2. The Packing of the Supreme Court in Grant's time;
3. The Packing of the Senate by the recent admission of four new States;
4. The Packing of the House under Czar Reed's rules?

*THE STATE PLATFORM ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS.—THE NATIONAL PLATFORM ON STATE AFFAIRS.*

As we had occasion to say last week, nothing has so marked the peculiarity of this altogether unprecedented campaign as the previously unheard-of doctrine that in the second stage of the campaign—the stage of the interpretation, not of the construction, of party platforms—it was admissable for subordinate, ministerial conventions to re-state and re-define the position of the party on national questions as deliberately stated by the duly accredited representatives of the party assembled in its national convention for that purpose.

After six weeks of hot warfare, that matter has been completely settled as to such subordinate and ministerial conventions held *after* the national pronouncement has been made, in the way that was, of course, inevitable from the first—that is to say, it has been settled, once for all, on the basis of Democratic unity and harmony on Democratic principles, as opposed to unity and harmony with the enemies of Democracy, or as General Ransom politely calls them, the adversaries of Democracy.

But we have heard a new cry. "How about the State platform? That was adopted before the national platform." The question ought not to be worth answering, and would not be in any other campaign than one like this which has been characterized by a loss of the reasoning faculty by so many of our people.

As we have heretofore endeavored to make plain, the subordinate conventions held after the national convention are merely ministerial bodies. They have nothing whatever to do with the national platform. That is an already adjudicated matter. Their sole business, so far as national affairs are concerned, is to *name the man* who is to carry the party's banner. And the party's banner is not a thing that flaunts in your face, "Pure Democracy," which is the Clinton *Caucasia's* misleading motto; nor shrieks in your ears "Jefferson and Jackson," "Jefferson and Jackson," which is that paper's misleading platform. The party's banner, the Democratic party's national banner, in this year of 1892, is the Chicago platform which the Chicago convention entrusted to its ministerial conventions to be placed in the loyal hands of the men chosen to bear it.

Not so, with the State Convention. That was a body, one, two, or three removes from the individual, entrusted with the duty of defining the party's position on State issues, absolutely, and of defining the party's position on national issues, tentatively. It was also entrusted with the duty of sending delegates to the national convention to present the views it had thus tentatively put forward; and, when it elected its delegates to that convention charged with that duty, it bound the body it represented and the nominees of that body to abide by the decision of the court of last resort to which it thus appealed.

It is entirely consistent and proper, then, for our subordinate and subsequently held conventions to endorse both the Chicago *and* the State platforms. If the Chicago convention has undertaken to say anything in its platform on State affairs that conflicts with the State platform, the Chicago platform is, to that extent, waste paper. If the State platform has said anything on national affairs that conflicts with the Chicago platform, the State platform is, to that extent, waste paper.

It is all very simple; and we have authority for saying that from now on the whole canvass in this State will be conducted in recognition of the party law on these subjects.

*DOES THE STATE PLATFORM DIFFER FROM THE NATIONAL?*

Does the State platform differ from the Chicago platform? In the two leading issues of the campaign, no. The State platform and the national platform are at entire accord on those twin monsters of Republican legislation and proposed legislation, the Protective tariff and the Force bill.

On silver, the national platform may be said simply to have interpreted the silver plank of the State platform. The State platform does not demand the "immediate" free coinage of silver, which would mean the pernicious doctrine of coining at the present legal ratio, which is not the present commercial ratio, of 16 to 1. We all believe that the demonetization of silver in 1873 was not only a great wrong but unconstitutional. But it would be a vastly greater wrong if the farmers and other tax-payers of the country were taxed to pay 34 cents profit to the Western silver mine owners on every dollar of the hundreds of millions of dollars the government would be compelled to coin for those mine owners under the Weaverite silver proposition of coining at 16 to 1. The Chicago platform states, with precision, the constitutional and the just doctrine of 100 cents worth of silver in a silver dollar and 100 cents worth of gold in a gold dollar. The servants of the people in Congress, with a law abiding servant of the people in the White House, can be trusted, once the true principle has been settled, as it has been in the Chicago platform, to devise the means for putting that principle into practice.

On the "per capita" plank, the State platform must yield to the Chicago platform; and the discussion of the Weaverite Clinton platform has already settled that matter in the minds of every rational voter. The Chicago platform states the true doctrine on the subject of Federal paper money, which is that, so long as it exists, it must be good money. All Democrats believe that the act which brought into existence Federal legal tender paper money was against the letter and spirit of the Constitution, and wrong in principle. Accordingly the national platform advocates the Home Rule doctrine of repealing the 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues, so that the local need for more money may be supplied to the precise extent that the local will decrees. The Government issuance of legal tender paper money, as demanded by the Weaverites, tends to centralization, which means despotism. The State plank on the subject is indefinite; may be regarded as simply the cry of a suffering people for financial relief of some sort; and is superseded by the absolutely correct financial doctrine of the Chicago platform.

As to the alien ownership of land, it is a serious question whether that is not another device of the enemy which, like the now exploded cry of "protection" to American industries by a protective tariff, is intended to appear to appeal to our patriotism while really its effect can be none other than to keep out foreign capital for the benefit of the capitalists of that section of our country where the capital is concentrated—for example, Wall Street! Just as we have all learned that by confining the farmers to New England as a market to buy in, instead of lowering the tariff so that they might have the markets of the world to buy in, so, no doubt, we shall come to learn that, if we prohibit the foreigner from being a buyer of our lands, we greatly enhance the value of the Wall Street capitalists' money as a thing to buy the farmers' land with, and by so much depress the value of the land in terms of that money. Again the Chicago platform states the true doctrine on this subject of land. Here it is:

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

"SEC. 6.—The Republican party, while professing a policy of reserving the public land for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage, till now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas.

"The last Democratic Administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and reclaimed from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred million acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue this policy until every acre of land so unlawfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people."

That is all. We have yet to hear of any land-owners, or non land-owners, in this part of the United States who have been or would be injured by having an English capitalist, or a French, German, or Dutch capitalist, or all four of such capitalists, in the field, bidding against the Wall Street capitalist for their lands. What think you, gentlemen of the Alliance? What think you, gentlemen of the mining property? or, you, gentlemen of the factory-site property? or, you, gentlemen of the stores and shops, who might the sooner find new customers for your goods in an increased population at your doors?

No wonder the Chicago platform is now the battle cry for all our orators.

*LAND, TRANSPORTATION and FINANCE.*

Land, Transportation, Finance! That is the battle cry of the Weaverites and Butlerites.

As to "Transportation," which means the government ownership of railways, with its 1,400 millions of taxes laid on the already overburdened farmers and other tax-payers in order that the Federal government might become a dozen Russias rolled into one, that is a proposition calculated—if we may be pardoned the levity—to make Mr. Depew's brass monkey laugh. It has already done more: it has made the Weaverites themselves laugh.

As to "Land," we have just seen how that proposition is a new-born bed fellow of the aged Protective tariff, sucking out the little vitality that is still left in that dying doctrine: its false appeal to American patriotism.

And as to "Finance," who now so poor as to do reverence to the vile doctrine that the people—the farming and other tax payers of the land—shall be taxed hundreds of millions of dollars to pay 50 per cent. profit to the Western mine-owners on their bullion output?

"Make the campaign warm," says Mr. Butler in his paper. "Hold your friends, the enemy, to the discussion of the platform and principles, and you have got them!"

And here was Mr. Butler's plan for bringing this about:

[Clinton Caucasian, Weaverite Organ, July 28.]

**An Anti-Cleveland Elector for the Third Congressional District.**

Special Correspondent.]

MR. EDITOR:—After the nomination of Hon. B. F. Grady for Congress at the Congressional Convention, which convened in Clinton July 20, '92, the anti-Cleveland part of the Convention withdrew and met in the Courthouse for the purpose of consulting in regard to putting out an anti-Cleveland candidate for elector of this district. On motion of Hon. Marion Butler, Dr. Cyrus Thomson was called to the chair and John E. Fowler was made secretary of the meeting.

On motion, a committee consisting of Dr. Nicholson, of Onslow, Dr. Matt Moore, of Duplin, and Hon Marion Butler and Mr. Daniel Kornegay, of Sampson, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions. The committee reported as follows:

Be it resolved that this mass meeting of anti-Cleveland Democrats composed of a majority of the delegates to the Third Congressional Democratic Convention and many citizens will not support any one for elector who will vote for Grover Cleveland for President of the United States in the Electoral College.

Resolved, 2nd. That of the three candidates we prefer James B. Weaver, and in order to have an elector representing the whole district who will vote for Weaver in the Electoral College, it is the sense of this meeting that the Fayetteville convention re-assemble on August 23rd to nominate such elector.

Resolved, 3rd. That we endorse the nomination of Hon. B. F. Grady for Congress if he endorses the platform adopted in convention to-day and request the Fayetteville convention to endorse him on the same terms.

The resolutions were adopted.

Upon motion, Dr. Cyrus Thomson, of Onslow was recommended for Elector.

After several speeches, which were received with much enthusiasm, the meeting adjourned.

DR. CYRUS THOMSON, Ch'n.

J. E. Fowler. Sec'y.

And this:

[Clinton Caucasian. July 28.]

The *Caucasian* will advocate Mr. Grady's election.

*MR. GRADY AND MR. SHAW.*

But Mr. Butler calculated without his host. We all know how patriotically Mr. Shaw embraced the Chicago platform and repudiated Mr. Butler's platform as soon as he saw the radical difference between the two. And now we have authority for saying that Mr. Grady has done the same. That, of course, was a foregone conclusion.

Both these gentlemen are doing splendid service on the stump, standing squarely on the Chicago platform, and showing how, after all, in every respect, it is the only one of the three platforms which has laid down the true doctrine for the farmer's relief from his present suffering, and the only one of the three which does *not* advocate doctrines that will, as surely as seed-time and harvest come round, turn those joyous periods of his life into mourning.

*JUSTICE MACRAE.*

At a special meeting of the Democratic State Executive Committee held on Tuesday, and called for the purpose of determining whether the committee should nominate an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, or call a convention to do so, it was decided that the committee make the nomination. Justice MacRae was thereupon nominated by acclamation. To this excellent conclusion, the Democrats of North Carolina say amen, now, as the people of North Carolina will say on the 8th of November.

"The plot thickens," says the Wilmington *Messenger*, which learns that the Republican nominees in Brunswick county have all resigned their candidacy in favor of the Third Party nominees.

*GEORGE W. CURTIS.*

George William Curtis, author, editor and orator, died last week at his home at Livingston, L. I., at the age of 68.

Mr. Curtis's name has been for so many years associated with literature that it will be something of a surprise to many to know that he ever contemplated another career. From his early manhood, indeed almost from his youth, he lived in an atmosphere of books, yet it was the original plan that he should devote his life to getting money by buying and selling. It was the wish of his father that he should go in for a mercantile career, and for a time young Curtis actually did sell goods as a clerk in a store in New York. He was born in Providence, R. I., on Feb. 24, 1824. On his father's side Mr. Curtis was descended from Ephraim Curtis, one of the first settlers of Worcester, Mass. His mother was the daughter of James Burrill, Jr., who was a United States Senator from Rhode Island and afterwards Chief-Justice of that State. It was from his mother that he inherited his taste for letters. His father, George Curtis, was above all a man of business and a money-maker.

As a man of letters, says the New York *World*, Mr. Curtis was at once gifted and patiently painstaking. His lightest efforts were as carefully wrought into form as if a great cause had hung upon their acceptance by an uncertain public. His volume called "Lotus Eating" has been enjoyed by thousands as a particularly dainty bit of literary work, and yet it was written as a series of newspaper letters from the fashionable summer resorts. It was the quality of the man behind the letters that made the difference.

His conscientiousness was not less marked in his social and personal relations. He was in all circumstances the courteous gentleman whose courtesy was of the mind, the character, the soul. And even when he assumed the roll of satirist and made the society in which he moved the victim of his keen wit, as he did in the "Potiphar Papers," there was nowhere a cruel personality to be criticised or a betrayal of confidence to mar the result.

His oratory, in which he has had few equals in this generation, had all the finish of his literary work and was always aimed with the utmost earnestness at the accomplishment of results. Even his lectures, which delighted audiences throughout the country, bore with them as much of instruction and as much of persuasion towards right thinking on practical questions as of entertainment.

*ACKOWLNDGMENT.*

The OBSERVER desires thus to thank the numerous patriotic gentlemen throughout the State who have written words of warm commendation upon its recent course, and of encouragement in its struggle for Democratic harmony and unity on Democratic principles as opposed to fusion of any kind with the foes of Democracy.

One of these letters is from a distinguished gentleman, now resident in another city, who in the recent past was often honored by the people of Cumberland county with public office. For this reason, and because of the ringing, patriotic words of the letter itself, we have obtained permission to publish it. It is from the pen of Hon. Thos. H. Sutton, endorsed by another of our late townsmen, Mr. Edward W. O'Hanlon, and will be found in the local columns of this issue.

*THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.*

The Republican State Convention at Raleigh yesterday put out a full State ticket, as follows: For Governor, David M. Furches, of Iredell; Lieut. Governor, Jas. M. Moody, of Haywood.

Rufus Amis, of Granville, was nominated for Secretary of State; Henry C. Dockery, of Richmond, Treasurer; E. C. Parisho, of Guilford, State Superintendent of Public Instruction; H. L. Grant, of Wayne, Auditor; T. R. Purnell, of Wake, Attorney General; William S. Ball, Associate Justice; W. L. Norwood, Judge Twelfth district.

**THE WISDOM OF THE FATHERS—THE FOLLY OF THE SONS.**

**Freedom—Force Bill.**

**Cleveland—Weaver.**

For the Observer.]

We wish at this time to call attention to the debates in the Convention of North Carolina held at Hillsboro in the months of July and August, 1788, upon the question of freedom of elections, and certain reflections which naturally arise thereon.

The Convention being in committee of the whole, had under consideration the first clause of the fourth section, viz:

"SEC. 4.—The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators."

Mr. Spencer—Mr. Chairman: It appears to me that this clause giving this control over the time, place and manner of holding elections to Congress, does away with the right of the people to choose the Representatives every second year, and impairs the right of the State Legislature to choose the Senators. I wish this matter to be explained.

Governor Johnston—Mr. Chairman: I confess that I am a very great admirer of the new Constitution, but I can not comprehend the reason of this part.

Mr. Spencer—This appears to me to be a reprehensible clause; because it seems to strike at the State Legislatures, and seems to take away that power of elections, which reason dictates they ought to have among themselves. It apparently looks forward to a consolidation of the government of the United States, when the Legislatures may entirely decay away. * * * It appears to me that the State governments are not sufficiently secured, and that they may be swallowed up by the great mass of powers given to Congress. If that be the case, such power should not be given, for from all the notions which we have concerning our happiness and well being, the State governments are the basis of our happiness, security and prosperity.

* * * By this clause it is evident that it is in the power of Congress to make any alterations, except as to the place of choosing Senators. They may alter the time from six to twenty years, or to any time; for they have an unlimited control over the elections. They have also an absolute control over the election of the Representatives. It deprives the people of the very mode of choosing them.

It seems nearly to throw the whole power of elections into the hands of Congress. It strikes at the mode, time and place of choosing Representatives. It puts all but the place of electing Senators, into the hands of Congress. This supercedes the necessity of continuing the State Legislatures. This is such an article as I can give no sanction to, because it strikes at the foundation of the government.

* * * It strikes at the very existence of the States, and supercedes the necessity of having them at all. I would therefore wish to have it amended in such a manner as that Congress should not interfere but when the States refused or neglected to regulate elections.

Mr. Bloodworth—Now, sir, does not this clause give an unlimited and unbounded power to Congress over the times, places and manner of choosing Representatives? They may make the time of election so long, the place so inconvenient and the manner so oppressive that it will destroy representation. I hope gentlemen will exercise their own understanding on this occasion, and not let their judgment be led away by these shining characters, for whom, however, I have the highest respect. This Constitution, if adopted in its present mode, must end in the subversion of our liberties.

Mr. Goudy—I fear it was a combination against our liberties. I ask when we give them the purse in one hand and the sword in another, what power have we left? It will lead to an aristocratical government, and establish tyranny over us. We are freemen, and we ought to have the privileges of such.

Mr. McDowall—The freedom of elections is one of the greatest securities we have for our liberties and privileges. It was supposed by the member from Edenton, that the control over elections was only given to Congress to be used in case of invasion. I differ from him. That could not have been their intention, otherwise they would have expressed it. But, sir, it points forward to the time when there will be no State Legislatures—to the consolidation of all the States. The States will be kept up as boards of election.

Mr. Caldwell—If the Convention only meant that they should alter them in such a manner as to prevent a discontinuation of the government, why have they not said so? It must appear to every gentleman of this Convention, that they can alter the elections to what time they please; and if the British Parliament did once give themselves the power of sitting four years longer than they had a right to do, Congress, having a standing army, and the command of the militia may, with the same propriety, make an act to continue the members for twenty years, or even for their natural lives. This construction appears perfectly rational to me. I shall, therefore, think that this Convention will never swallow such a government, without securing us against danger.

Mr. James Galloway—Shall we pass over this article as it is now? They will be able to perpetuate themselves as well as if had expressly said so.

The Convention after full discussion of the whole Constitution, rejected it by a vote of 184 to 84, and by the same vote proposed the following among other amendments to the Constitution, viz:

"IV. The Congress shall not alter, modify, or interfere in the times, places or manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, or either of them, except when the legislature of any State shall neglect, refuse, or be disabled by invasion, or rebellion, to prescribe the same."

This amendment was not adopted. The Constitution remains unchanged—and hence, after one hundred years we fear the predictions of our fathers are about to be realized by the passage of an act of Congress known as the Force bill, which will make a hollow mockery of elections, destroy the rights of the States, and virtually enslave our people. It is worth while to note, that the great men of this Convention, such as Governors Johnston and Iredell, Gen. Davie, Wm. Barry Grove and Stephen Cabarrus, all favored the adoption of the Constitution, while the great body of the Convention composed of typical North Carolinians, plain unpretending freemen voted against it.

The memoers from Cumberland in this Convention were Wm. Barry Grove, then and afterwards a man of fine abilities and great popularity, George Elliott, the progenitor of that large and influential family; James Porterfield, whose very name has been lost to our people, except as the former owner of a mill; Thomas Armstrong, who has many descendants among us, but none of his name, which still lives, however, in tradition as one who bore himself bravely and well as a revolutionary soldier and patriot; and Alex. McAlister, who has many liberal descendants in our State well worthy of his honored name—of whom (pardon the digression) are the late Col. Hector McKethan, of Cumberland, and Col. Alex. C. McAlister, of Randolph, whose records in the late war prove that the blood of their ancestor had lost no soldierly quality at least.

Having seen what our fathers did to secure for themselves and posterity, absolute freedom in elections, we can but stand in awe at their prophetic foresight and admire their consummate statecraft, while we shudder at the folly of the sons in shutting their eyes to the great and imminent danger of the Force bill now pending.

We hear it said all around us, "There is no danger in this force bill. It is but the scarecrow which fails even to conceal the wily politician behind it. It is only the crack of the party whip," &c. Let us pause and simply state facts.

This bill has already passed the House of Representatives, and would be the law of the land to-day under which the election in November would be held but for the splendid tact and management of our Ransom in defeating it in the Senate, and that too by a shave which makes the hair stand on end to think of even now.

Since this defeat it has become a plank in the platform of the Republican party, *and is the issue of this campaign*, compared to which the tariff, free silver, &c., are as dust in the balances. Because this issue involves the *freedom of elections*, upon which depend the liberties of sixty-odd millions of freemen, and the very existence of our government.

A brief survey of some of the late acts of the Republican party as to the freedom of elections, is startling when taken into consideration with their avowed purpose to pass the force bill. The 8 to 7 game has passed into history as the greatest political crime ever committed, and this was possible only because the gold-bug Tilden loved his money bags more than he valued the highest earthly honor.

The creation of four new States by the last Congress, when no one of them had the necessary population to entitle it to a member of the lower house, was a deliberate packing of the Senate to continue in power the Republican party and take away all chances of carrying the elections against them.

The course of the same party in the last Congress in unseating democrats because they were democrats, and the seating of Republicans because they were Republicans, is proof plenary that the freedom of election was as nothing when the keys of the public crib were about to be wrenched from the hands of the Republican party.

The rules of the last House of Representatives as administrated by Czar Reed, were in flagrant violation of all parliamentary law, that bulwark of liberty which the genius of the Anglo Saxon has been building for hundreds of years, as a protection to the rights of the minority against the mere will of the majority.

If we turn to the States we shall see the same trampling under foot of the freedom of elections and the rights of the people. Look at the late contest in Nebraska, when a Governor fairly elected was counted out, and after the Supreme Court of the United States had declared him entitled to his seat. The disgusting spectacle of the unlawful opposition still kept up. The present Governor of Connecticut was beaten fairly at the polls, and owes his seat to the corrupt decision of the court of last resort in that State, "That the result of the election was not properly proclaimed."

By the bold stand taken by Gov. Hill, of New York, and after a fierce fight he was enabled to have seated the Senators fairly chosen by the people, and by this means to kick out of office certain persons in New York who had held over ever since Cleveland was Governor of that State in defiance of the elections held, and of a popular sentiment that ought to have rendered this steal impossible.

But why go on. Does any sane man doubt the will of the Republican party to continue itself in power at any cost, if it can only find the means? Now this force bill furnishes the means with all the machinery fully set up and in order. Let this bill become law, and freedom of elections, the elective franchise, called the "right preservative of all rights," is gone and gone forever under our government.

We do not propose to discuss its sickening details, but will call attention to some of its results. It says in grim substance, that hereafter the Repnblican party will do the counting and make the returns, no matter how the electors may vote, with absolutely no appeal and no redress. It is a declaration of villainy unblushing, which would have brought our fathers to their feet with arms in hand. Shall their sons submit and be deservedly called cravens, cowards, slaves?

The danger is pressing. The stake civil liberty. There are no bomb-proofs or soft places out of danger to be had. We must act. We must vote—vote solidly—and persuade others to vote with us. Let no individual voter hope to escape his full measure of responsibility. Remember, that a few sore-headed Democrats in two congressional districts of our State sulked, at the 1888 election, and thereby lost us two votes—making a change of four, and throwing the organization and control of the House of Representatives into the hands of Reed, rascality and Republicanism.

In conclusion, we have on the one hand, Democracy—Freedom—Cleveland. On the other, Republicanism—Force bill—Weaver. Choose. B.

[Mr. Harrison's letter of acceptance just issued emphasizes the danger above noted: The essence of the danger is in *Federal* interference with elections.—ED. OB.]

**Col W. J. Green on the Modern Pharisee.**

Wilmington Messenger.]

* * * * *

By intuition, in the twinkling of an eye as it were, those heaven inspired prophets of the cross roads, grasp and solve abstruse problems that have puzzled sages and thinkers from the birth of time. They have a nostrum, an infallible panacea for all the ills that Government is heir to. But it is in the field of Finance that their genius shines out most transcendently. Colbot and Pitt and Peel and Hamilton and Bob Walker, and Adam Smith and Bentham included, who had imposed on the credulity of the world, are to them a pack of monetary quacks. They, poor ignorant old fogies never dared tackle what was to them an insoluble *"magnum arcanum,"* but to worthies of the class referred to, is one of the simplest things in the world: How to give every man a plethora of money, free freight and transportation and such like.

* * * * *

Don't go daft on the "Force Bill" and kindred legislations. They tell us this is but a "humbug" and "bugaboo" devised by wicked Democrats, and they ought to know, these truthful men. At all events you will not be subjected to its rigors as long as you vote all right, which simply means to vote as they would have you. Therefore beloved brothers and confiding dupes, whilst we all know that there is not the ghost of a chance of electing our national ticket, headed by a South-hater as venomous as a viper or the present or would be incumbent, do naught to militate against the chances of the last, arraign him and his party for effect, but roar you as gently as a sucking dove, for these be our new allies.

* * * * *

Scribes and Pharisees and Hypocrites! "Ye blind guides, which strain at a gnat and swallow a camel."

This may be a severe arraignment but methinks it's a just one, and that so posterity will affirm. The situation of to-day has a striking parallel in recent modern history. Ninety-one years ago, Ireland had a separate Parliament which stood as a breakwater against Ireland's oppression. It was perhaps an awkward and inconvenient intermediary, at least so thought England, but it was Ireland's trust and sole reliance. It regained the sanction and connivance of an Irish Parliament to abolish it, and incredible as it may seem it was done. After due manipulation of that body by English emissaries, the act of Union was submitted and adopted and the last vestige of Irish sovereignty was wiped out. A clear case of deliberate, wilful and national suicide! Some there were of English instincts who honestly advocated the measure, but they were in a pitiful minority. Others had to be bought, and bought they were; some with promotion to the peerage, some with Baronetcies, some with promises of place, and hearken, oh ye immaculate leaders of a kindred plot, some with filthy lucre, even pounds, shillings and pence, or reduced to our standard *dollars and cents*. It was a haleyon period for political (!) rogues and rascals. Some were so lost to shame as to boast of their price, whilst others regretted in reply to the writhing scorn which assailed them that they had only one country to sell. About that time it was that Erin's pure patriot bard, Tom Moore, puts in the mouth of Hafed his Ghebir hero, the scathing anathema which will live forever. It was currently believed to be levelled at his venal country selling countrymen:

"Oh, for a tongue to curse the slave,
Whose treason like a deadly blight,
Comes o'er the councils of the brave,
And blasts them in their hour of night!
May Life's unblessed cup for him
Be drugged with treacheries to the brim,
With hopes that but allure to fly,
With joys that vanish while he sips,
Like Dead Sea fruits, that tempt the eye,
But turn to ashes on the lips!
His country's curse, his children's shame,
Outcast of virtue, peace and fame,
May he, at last, with lips of flame
On the parched desert thirsting die,
While lakes, that shone in mockery nigh,
Are fading off, untouched, untasted,
Like the once glorious hopes he blasted!
And when from earth his spirit flies,
Just Prophet, let the damned one dwell
Full in the sight of Paradise,
Beholding heaven, and feeling hell!"

W. J. G.


We have a speedy and positive cure for catarrh, diphtheria, canker mouth and headache, in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A nasal injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire heal h and sweet breath. Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

# Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic properties.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D. 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"I use Castoria in my practice, and find it specially adapted to affections of children." ALEX. ROBERTSON, M. D. 1057 3d Ave., New York.

"From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children." DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

## MUSIC.

MISS NELLIE HAIGH will open school for instruction on the Piano and Organ at the residence of her father on Dick Street, September 19th, 1892. For terms, &c., apply to MISS NELLIE HAIGH.

Sept. 1, 1892—1m

## Mr. H. B. BUCKHAM

who is to superintend our Graded Schools for the coming year will form classes of young ladies and gentlemen for private instruction out of school hours. This will be a good opportunity for all who desire to pursue advance studies as well as for any who cannot give the regular school hours to study. Mr. Buckham will come to Fayetteville about the first of September, and will then make more definite announcement of these classes.

H. B. BUCKHAM.

Aug. 25, 1892.

## NOTICE.

The undersigned has resumed the practice of law in Fayetteville, N. C. His office is on Hay street, over McDuffie's Drug Store. P. O. box 34.

He will attend the Courts, State and Federal, where his services may be required.

JAMES C. MACRAE.

Jan'y 1, 1891. tf

## A Few Words to my Friends.

To my friends and the public generally I would respectfully announce that on or about September 1st proximo I shall open a branch house of my Merchant Tailoring business in

**WILSON, N. C.,**

dividing my time about equally between that place and Fayetteville. In my absence thoroughly competent and efficient men will have charge of the business of Cutting, Fitting, Cleaning, etc., with full power and authority to make prices take orders, etc. My fall stock embracing all the

**Latest Styles and Patterns for Suits, Pants, &c.,**

will arrive in a few days, and I extend a cordial invitation to the people to call and examine and get my prices before placing their orders.

To a generous public I desire to extend thanks for the liberal patronage accorded me during my stay in Fayetteville, and thoroughly resolved upon giving satisfaction as to quality of goods and prices in the future, I solicit your patronage.

Respectfully, &c.,

W. A. UNDERWOOD.

Merchant Tailor, Hotel LaFayette Building, Fayetteville, N. C., and Wilson, N. C.

July 21, 1891—tf

## POE & CO.,

BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

## To Builders and Others.

Finished Flooring, Beaded or Plain Ceiling, Planed Posts, Rails and Palings any length. All the latest patterns of Mouldings furnished on short notice at lowest prices.

ALL KINDS OF BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

Estimates given. Orders solicited from abroad. Address WALTER WATSON, Fayetteville, N. C.

apl 7-tf

## CLYDE'S

New York and Wilmington Steamship Co.

FROM PIER 29, EAST RIVER, NEW YORK.

Located bet. Chambers and Roosevelt Sts.,

At 3 o'clock P. M

NEW YORK FOR WILMINGTON

CROATAN.....Saturday, Sep. 3
PAWNEE.....Saturday, Sep. 10

WILMINGTON FOR NEW YORK.

PAWNEE.....Saturday, Sep. 3
CROATAN.....Saturday, Sep. 10

WILMINGTON FOR GEORGETOWN, S. C.

PAWNEE.....Tuesday, Aug. 30
CROATAN.....Tuesday, Sep. 13

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Superintendent, Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
W. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.

March 28 1889 tf 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

## Walter Watson's Grocery Store.

PERSON ST., FAYETTEVILLE.

HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES, FLOUR and POTATOES SPECIALTIES, TOBACCO, SNUFF, CIGARS, CANNED GOODS, Etc.

**Highest Market Prices Paid for all kinds of Country Produce.**

☞ Goods delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

W. W. COLE, Manager.

March 10, 1892.

## For Sale.

That desirable place on Haymount formerly owned and occupied by Col. A. H. Worth, known as the summer residence of the late D. A. Ray—a comfortable six-room dwelling, with all necessary outhouses and attractive grounds. Belonging to the property are 15 acres of valuable land—a good part thereof fronting on the street leading to Glenville Pond, and easily divided into eligible building lots with pleasant location. On the premises are good water, a never-failing spring and fish-pond. For terms call on or address

WELDON W. HUSKE, Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 7, 1892—tf

## For Rent.

The House on Rowan street, recently occupied by N. A. Sinclair, Esq. Possession given 1st July. Apply to G. H. HALL or D. H. RAY.

June 16, 1892—tf

## G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N. B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

## FIRE INSURANCE.

READHAND ACT ACCORDINGLY.

THE ÆTNA FIRE.—The old Ætna's statement for 1891 shows an increase in reinsurance reserve of $170,000, and a gain in net assets of $101,642. That's a good showing in the face of an exceptionally bad year. The Ætna's assets are now $10,659,123, and net surplus $3,702,019. Anybody who wants better indemnity than that offered by the Ætna won't be able to get it.—*The Visdicator*, July 15, 1892.

B. R. HUSKE, Agent. Fayetteville, N. C.

March 24, 1892—tf

Price $1.25. Price $1.25.

## Grand Midsummer Bargains!

**Clearance Sale of Cheap, Medium and Fine Furniture.**

AN OPPORTUNITY THAT SHOULD NOT BE MISSED.

Goods delivered free of charge within 100 miles of Fayetteville, if you can be reached by Railroad or Steamboat. The above Springs to fit any sized bed—regular price $1.75, reduced to $1.25, and all other goods in proportion. Country produce taken in exchange for Furniture. Bring me shucks, wheat, oat, rye or rice straw and moss.

**WILLIAM B. LaFAR,**

MATTRESS MANUFACTURER AND FURNITURE DEALER,

3rd DOOR WEST OF BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.

July 7, 1892—tf FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

## CAROLINA -Machine Company-

MANUFACTURERS OF

## Saw Mill Machinery,

DEALERS IN

## "Rebuilt" Engines and Boilers

Works and Office, Fayetteville, N. C.

May 19, 1891.

## McCLURE & GRENAMYER,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

—MANUFACTURERS OF—

SASH, DOORS AND BLINDS, BEDSTEADS, ETC.

WE ARE NOW READY TO OFFER TO THE TRADE A

**FULL LINE**

Of House-building Material, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Casings, Sc

# THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

.....SEPTEMBER 8, 1892.

*TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:*

...one year (in advance).....$2 00
...six months (in advance)..... 1 00


## TOWN AND COUNTY.

**All accounts due the Observer for subscriptions and advertising have been placed in the hands of Mr. E. J. Hale, Jr., for collection who is authorized to settle the same.**

**...berland Weaverites.**

...e primaries of the Third party were held in this county last Saturday, and were very poorly attended. The county convention which meets here Saturday, we understand, will put out a full ticket.

Mr. Buckham will meet the young ladies and gentlemen who wish to form a class in private instruction, at the Academy, at 10 o'clock on Friday morning. We hope that many of our youth will avail themselves this opportunity of continuing their studies at home, as Mr. B. is fully endorsed by the Board of Education as a competent instructor.

**10 o'clock Concert.**

The F. I. L. I. Band will discourse some of its delightful music, under the leadership of Mr. Novitzky, at the Park House, at 10 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. The public will be delighted, as we are, to know that Mr. Novitzky has sufficiently recovered from his recent illness once more to wield the *baton* with his master's hand.

**...etteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill.**

The writer having occasion to call at the mill one day the past week, found Mr. Chandler, the efficient and genial superintendent, assisted by a force of workmen vigorously repairing and putting the mill in condition for the coming season's business. The cotton gin in connection with the mill is ready for work.

**...g Speaking.**

Chairman Simmons requests us to announce that Hon. E. C. Beddingfield will speak in this county at the following times and places, viz:

...dle's Gin, Flea Hill township, September 16th, 1892.

...Williams' Mill, 71st township, September 17th 1892.

**...s of Graded School Teachers for the Ensuing Term.**

J. B. Buckham, Superintendent.
Miss Mary T. Haigh.
Miss Bettie W. Evans.
Miss Alice Harris Smith.
Miss Mary Lilly Taylor.
Miss Georgia Worth.
Miss Mary J. Lamb.
Mrs. P. H. Matthews.

**...n House Attractions for September.**

The management has booked two more attractions at the Opera House for September. The first is "Killarney and the Rhine," a play of peculiar pathos and humor, on the 23rd; and Geo. Wilson's Minstrel Aggregation on the 28th. Tickets on sale for both entertainments in good time at McDuffie's drug store. Don't forget the dates.

**Cheap Excursions to Washington.**

The cheap excursions to Washington, D. C., by way of Atlantic Coast Line, are attracting a great deal of interest, and the indications are that a big crowd of people will go around Wilmington, and elsewhere along the line, will take advantage of the low rates to take a trip to the National Capital and to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and other cities North.

Last Sunday night while the churches were crowded with interested congregations listening to the learned and instructive sermons of our ministers, the fire alarm was rung. Following the crowd to the conflagration the OBSERVER reporter found that the store of Mr. Ed. Gould was entirely enveloped in flames, and it was finally burnt to the ground. The building belonged to Mr. E. L. Pemberton and was insured with Col. Pemberton for a very small amount, Mr. Pemberton losing considerably. The stock was insured with Jno. Underwood for $400.

**...t of Registrars.**

The following were appointed as registrars by the County commissioners at their meeting Monday.

*Little River.*—Alexander Smith.
*Beaver Dam.*—Hale's Schoolhouse—Jas. Hall.
*Stump's Mills.*—C. H. Cogdell.
*Carver's Creek.*—Eureka Springs—W. Tillinghast. Kingsbury, Wm. B. Ray.
*Ray's Store*—Jno. C. Adams.
*Gray's Creek.*—W. L. Nunnalee.
*Stockfle...*—D. K. McDuffie.
*Black River.*—W. J. Smith.
*Flea Hill.*—D. M. Devane.
*Rockfish.*—Hope Mills—A. A. Harrington. Dr. Pierce's Mill—W. J. Ayer.
*Cedar Creek.*—Cedar creek—Jno. McP. Blue. Blue's Sand Hills—W. C. Fields.
*Seventy-First.*—Newtons—Jno. A. Mc...son. Ray's D. B. Gillis.
*Cross Creek.*—D. N. McLean.

**...ood News for Fayetteville.**

We understand that the Atlantic Coast Line is making all necessary preparations to put on the through trains upon the Short Line at an early date (probably about Nov. 1st). This means that all of the usual Florida excursionists will pass through this place on their journey south this winter, and as this will in all probability be a re-...station, it also means the residence of a number of transportation men with us. Heretofore Wilmington has been the temporary stopping place of many northern health-seekers who made it a kind of half-way station at which to break the journey and gain strength for the remaining stage, and Fayetteville, with its salubrious atmosphere, first class hotel accommodations and social advantages, may justly lay claim to equal attractions to those following this line of action. The handsome new depot will shortly be commenced and rapidly pushed to completion.

**Preparing for Gen. Stevenson.**

A mass meeting in connection with the Democratic Club was held in the Town Hall Monday night for the purpose of making all necessary preparations for the reception of our future Vice-President, Gen. Adlai E. Stevenson, in a manner befitting the greatness of the man and the honor of the city of Fayetteville.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. W. C. Troy, who remained in the chair, Mr. W. S. Sheetz acting as secretary. Mr. J. D. McNeill read a communication from the State Association of Democratic Clubs, reminding us that Fayetteville's *pro rata* share of the expenses of the Stevenson special train through the State would be $200, and requesting a reply as to whether such amount could be relied upon. The meeting then went into the appointment of the following committees:

Finance Committee—Geo. A. Thomson, S. C. Rankin, A. J. Cook, Jno. B. Troy, Treasurer.

Advertising—Sheriff J. B. Smith, Jno. M. Wright, Jno. Underwood, Wm. Alderman, Z. W. Whitehead.

Transportation—J. D. McNeill, W. J. Green, W. E. Kyle, W. S. Cook, R. A. Southerland.

Stand and General Arrangements—A. A. McKethan, J. D. McNeill, Charles E. Pearce, Dr. W. C. McDuffie, H. R. Novitzky.

Mr. W. C. Troy was elected Chief Marshal with power to appoint his own assistants.

The meeting called on Col. Wharton J. Green, who then delighted his hearers with a few forcible and pertinent remarks concerning the political situation and the outlook for November. He spoke of receiving a letter from Col. John R. Fellows of New York, one of the foremost speakers of the country, who expressed to him a wish to speak in this State, and asked for assignments from the Executive Committee.

A subscription list was then opened and $135 were subscribed towards defraying the expenses of the Stevenson special train.

The meeting then adjourned to meet again to-morrow night, and receive the reports of the several committees.

**The Republican Squabble.**

The two factions of the Republican party in Cumberland county have buckled on their armor and declared vindictive and bitter war, and the burden of refrain from both is "take advantage of Democratic differences, and carry things with a swoop." They seem to have entirely lost sight of the fact that there are some few discrepancies existant within their own ranks.

Obloquy, virtuperation and personal abuse is the substance of each faction's remarks when speaking of the other, and "renegade," "liar," "thief," and such like pleasantries emanate from the orators with alarming frequency.

The Leary or Waddill faction unite in bitter condemnation of the Scurlock-Moore crowd and warn their own followers of the dire consequences which must inevitably ensue should they even recognize them as legitimate antagonists; while the latter faction claim to show indisputable evidence of being the straight out Republicans of the country, and acting upon the local color line denounce the former as traitors and betrayers of their race and party.

'Tis rather sad to note amidst this brawl and scramble how completely the old-line Republicans are ignored and shelved; the men who cast their maiden votes in advocacy of the principles in which they believed, and who have since endeavored at the polls to uphold these principles, even in the face of the averted countenances of childhood friends and the scorn of the community in which they have reached old age. These men were worthy foes, and as such commanded respect at least, if not admiration, but now, alas, their political sun has descended, and they are set aside by a few office seekers who have labored for and obtained an ascendency over the mass of negro voters whom they will lead in the manner most redounding their interest and self-aggrandizement. Yet amid this ebony turmoil there are sprinkled a few white faces which seem to bear a deprecating, hang-dog expression as they are moved to and fro by their colored leaders like chess men or trained dogs,

"My nature is subdued
To what it works in, like the dyer's hand:
Pity me then, and wish I were renewed."

**Commissioners' Court.**

Board of County Commissioners met at the Court House with full board present. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

W. S. Cook, chrm'n, was appointed a committee of one to confer with the Commissioners of Richmond and Moore counties in regard to the rebuilding of Blue's Bridge over Drowning Creek.

Chas. J. Hedgepeth, Esq., was duly elected Standard Keeper for the ensuing term.

The petitions of citizens of Flea Hill, Grays' Creek and Black River, in regard to public roads, were laid over till next meeting.

The revision of the Jury list was then taken up and the list revised.

The report of J. B. Troy, Treasurer, was received, read and ordered filed. After auditing sundry bills the board adjourned to the first Monday in Oct., 1892.

The Sumter *Advance* says: Mr. J. J. Crosswell, formerly of this county, now of Fayetteville, N. C., who has been in the service of the Southern Express Company for twenty years, like all other Sumter boys abroad has built up a reputation for himself, and now holds one of the highest positions in the gift of the Express Company, passed through the city a few days since with Mrs. Crosswell and the children.

Mr. Crosswell is an affable hightoned and most intelligent gentleman. We trust he will some day come back to his old home.

Mr. J. E. Hawley has returned from a trip to Norfolk, Richmond and the eastern watering places.

**Justice MacRae.**

The people of Fayetteville, and of Cumberland, are duly proud of the elevation of Judge MacRae to that goal of great lawyers, the Supreme Court Bench. But it will interest them to read a few of the expressions of approval of the appointment with which the State press has teemed.

Says the Raleigh *State Chronicle:*

* * * Governor Holt has appointed Hon. James C. MacRae, a Justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and signed his commission yesterday. There were several names presented to the Governor for this vacancy. All were capable gentlemen, and there was no danger of making a mistake. A chief regret was all could not be appointed, because the merit of each was so conspicious. Judge MacRae received endorsements from all parts of the State, and not only in the nature of petitions and resolutions of the bars of different counties and county conventions but by private letters from influential citizens and lawyers of distinguished ability throughout the State. * *

Hon. James C. MacRae, was born in Fayetteville, 1838. He obtained his license to practice in the county courts in 1859 and in the Superior courts in 1860. He commenced the practice of the law as a partner of his brother, Col. Duncan K. MacRae, in Newberne, N. C., but soon returned to his old home. He was among the first to volunteer as a private in the Independent Light Infantry of Fayetteville, one of the companies of the First North Carolina volunteers, which was engaged in the first battle of the war—Bethel. He was afterwards adjutant of the Fifth North Carolina troops, commanded by Col. Duncan MacRae. Subsequently he served in North Carolina as assistant adjutant general and commanded a batallion of troops in the western part of this State. At the close of the war he was serving upon the staff of General L. S. Baker, as his adjutant general. In the year of 1865 he was appointed clerk and master in equity for Cumberland county, which office he held with credit until the adoption of the constitution of 1868. He has always been a hard student, and his success at the law has been great. He was a member of the legislature of North Carolina in 1874-75, and served as the chairman of the committee of internal improvements. He was a President tial elector on the Tilden ticket and made a brilliant campaign. He was for some years a director of the Insane Asylum. When Judge Bennett resigned in 1882, he was appointed his successor on the Superior court bench, and was afterwards elected and served a full term in that office. He thereupon resumed the practice of law at Fayetteville with eminent success. In 1867 he married Miss Fannie B. Hinsdale, a daughter of Dr. S. J. Hinsdale, and a sister of Col. John W. Hinsdale, of Raleigh. His promotion to the Supreme court bench will meet with the strong approval of the bar of the State, who know him to be a profound lawyer and impartial Judge, and a thorough gentleman. Judge MacRae's appointment will add strength to an already strong court. He is a graceful writer and a safe, conservative and pains-taking lawyer. He will make a good judge. The *Chronicle* offers its congratulations to the new justice, and feels confident that the appointment will be ratified at the polls by a large majority.

Says the Winston *Sentinel*, whose bar had a candidate of their own in Judge Armfield:

The appointment yesterday by Governor Holt of Judge James C. MacRae, of Cumberland county, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme court to succeed the late J. J. Davis, is generally commended by the citizens of Winston Salem.

Although the members of the Winston bar signed a petition asking for the appointment of Judge Armfield, of Statesville, the appointment is nevertheless entirely satisfactory to them.

A *Sentinel* reporter asked several members of the bar for an opinion on Governor Holt's decision.

J. C. Buxton said: "It is an excellent appointment. Judge MacRae has a splendid reputation as a lawyer. He is an excellent citizen and a most worthy Christian gentleman. The appointment is one that reflects credit upon the administration of Governor Holt. It will redound to the best interest of the State, and will continue the reputation of our Supreme Court as a bench of ability and high reputation, both at home and abroad."

E. B. Jones said: "I think the appointment a good one. Judge Armfield was my choice, nevertheless I believe Judge MacRae will make a good Supreme Court Judge, and fill the office with credit to himself and the State."

J. L. Patterson said: "I regard the appointment a good one. Judge MacRae is a man of ripe experience and full of energy. He is a splendid lawyer and a ready writer. His charge to the grand jury in Forsythe a few years ago was about the best I ever heard delivered."

E. E. Gray said: "I think Judge MacRae will make a very able and impartial Supreme Court Judge. He is a good man and I believe he will be elected by the people in November."

Mayor Kerner also expressed himself as being well pleased with Governor Holt's appointment.

* * * * *

Justice MacRae is one of the ablest jurists in the State. He is a great believer in prohibition. And in 1881 was President of the State Prohibition convention in Raleigh.

The popular commendation of the Governor's action has been so overwhelming that the ratification of Justice MacRae's appointment at the polls may be assumed as a foregone conclussion.

**The Fayetteville Boy is Still Ahead!**

One of our Ministers taught a class of small boys in one of our Sunday-schools last Sunday. In the lesson for that day Simon Magus is also called Simon the sorcerer, and the following dialogue took place:

Teacher—Why is Simon Magus also called Simon the sorcerer?

Class—Profound silence, with a look of wonderment on their faces.

Teacher—I will help you to answer it. He was called the sorcerer because of the business he followed; as if I should say, Peter the fisherman, or John the carpenter. Now, why was Simon called the sorcerer?

Boy—*Because he made saucers!*

The above answer came as quick as a flash, and with the enthusiasm of one who had solved a difficult problem to his entire satisfaction.

**All Free.**

Those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it Free. Call on the advertised Druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drugstore.

**A Patriotic Letter.**

WINSTON N. C., Aug. 31, 1892.

*Maj. E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C.*

DEAR SIR:—Please permit us, former residents of "dear old Fayetteville," to send our greetings and add our tribute of commendation and praise for your courageous and manly course in defence of the true principles of the democratic party.

We read with interest each successive issue of your valuable paper and admire the manly words, which, sending forth no uncertain sound in upholding the integrity of the only party through which the people may expect or hope for that protection and relief which we all so much need, call men to duty!

We must if we expect to succeed "pluck the flower of safety" out of the "nettle" of that destruction with which we seem now to be surrounded. There is absolutely but one course for us to follow, and that is the course dictated by what is right, and guided by the star of principle. All other lights are false and misleading, and will surely tend to inevitable destruction.

If platforms for the democratic party may be inspired, if not written, by a man who now boasts that for years he has plotted for the accomplishment of the destruction of that party; if men men may be tolerated who now have thrown off the mask, and boast of the partial success of their treachery; if the National platform may be set aside as "a dead letter"; if Grover Cleveland, our peerless leader, and the nominee of the National democratic party for the highest office within the gift of the American people, is to be traduced, belittled and misrepresented; if the Chicago platform of the democratic party, and the nominees of that convention are to be made secondary and subordinate to all other party and political considerations, in a word, if the National and State democratic party is to divorced at the behest of those who are willing to surrender to, by a dishonorable compromise with, our enemies—if these things are to be so, we may well ask ourselves, whither are we drifting? If no voice is raised against it, and if such contemplated movements are not checked, how long will it be before our disintegration and ruin is complete?

The lines are now drawn between the contending forces; the curtain is now lifted, and we can see clearly our allied enemies in front. Our duty is plain. We must "hew to the line," and uphold the democratic banner at all hazards, and under all circumstances. The new doctrine of the people's party is none the less dangerous than that of the republican party, for with us, the end is the same. The warnings you utter are timely, and had best be heeded now. The potential voice of that pure patriot and democrat, Hon. W. J. Green—in exact accord with your utterances—should be, and doubtless will be, sufficient to put every democrat on guard, and make him beware of "Greeks bearing gifts."

The heroic treatment you suggest is the only adequate one, that will reach the desperate disease that threatens to afflict the body politic.

Please pardon this trespass upon your time. We simply desire from our home in the West to accord to you the just meed of praise for the noble warfare you are making for the democratic party, against foes from within, as well as from without.

With high regards, yours respectfully,
EDWARD W. O'HANLON.
THOMAS H. SUTTON.

**People and their Movements.**

Mr. J. W. Moore, of Four Oaks, spent a few days at his old home this week.

Miss Kate Bernard, of Wilmington, is visiting her aunt, Mrs. N. H. Smith.

Miss Clara Hodges, of Little River Academy, is visiting Dr. and Mrs. Hodges.

Miss Belle Alderman has returned home after a pleasant trip to the watering places.

Mr. Will Hill, mayor of Faison, is in the city visiting his sister Mrs. H. McD. Robinson.

Mr. Jno. A. Blue, a prominent young lawyer of this State was in the city this week.

Misses Nellie and Stannie Atkins, of Richmond, Va., are visiting relatives in this city.

Mrs. Geo. Harris, of Philadelphia, is visiting the family of Mr. J. D. Williams, on Haymount.

Mr. A. S. Fuller, formerly of Fayetteville, but now of Virginia, was in the city during the week.

Mrs. W. E. Kyle and daughters left Tuesday for Mt. Airy, where they will spend a few weeks.

Capt. Samuel Carmon, of Wilmington, formerly a resident of this city, spent a few days here last week.

Mr. J. G. W. Cobb has returned to the city after an absence of several weeks in South Carolina on business.

Mr. H. H. Covington has received and accepted an invitation to speak before the Rockfish Cleveland and Carr Club at its next meeting.

Misses Laura Glover, and Emmy B. Williams, have returned home after a pleasant visit to friends in Western North Carolina.

Mr. George Underwood who has been living in Raleigh for some time, returned home last Thurday, and has accepted a position with Frank Thornton.

Mr. Ed. Jennings leaves next week for Rocky Mount to go into business with Mr. Alex. Harrel. We wish these two popular young men unbounded success.

Mr. A. J. Pate, of Gray's Creek, presented the reporter with the finest pear he has seen this season. It was of the Le Conte variety and weighed 15 ozs.

Misses Blanch and Lottie Thornton, accompanied by their brother, Mr. F. W. Thornton, Jr., left last Monday for Salem where the young ladies are attending college.

In the slugging match at New Orleans yesterday Corbett "knocked Sullivan out" on the 21st round. Corbett came out without a scratch, while Sullivan was badly punished.

**State of North Carolina,**

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, August 31, 18892.
(GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17.)

I. The division of Naval Reserves, Lieutenant J. D. McNeill commanding, organized at Fayetteville during the month of June, 1892, is hereby accepted and will be known as the Second Division Naval Artillery North Carolina State Guard.

II. The two divisions organized at Wilmington, and commanded respectively by Lieutenants John H. Barnard and Fred. Kidder, are hereby accepted and will be known as the Third and Fourth Divisions Naval Artillery North Carolina State Guard.

III. The four divisions are hereby organized into a battalion to be known as the First Battalion Naval Artillery North Carolina State Guard.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief;
JAMES D. GLENN,
Adjutant General.

At the last regular meeting of the Cumberland County Medical Association the following memorial tribute was presented and unanimously adopted:

In endeavoring to express our appreciation of the loss which has come to us in the death of Dr. Thos. F. Wood, our friend and brother, we may well pause and ask are we capable of doing justice to him or ourselves?

His life has been no ordinary life; his end most perfect and as we look back over the years since we have known him well, we see now the perfection of his character, the deep endeavor to do his full duty to God and man; to God, in that he walked with Him; to man, in that he labored day and night to fit himself for his daily work, so that he might go about doing good, though often his own pain and suffering were greater than that of those he sought to relieve.

We would as a society commemorate his great zeal for his profession, and place on record our own deep sense of his worth and our unfeigned sorrow in that he is no more with us. And still while we shall miss him and sorrow long, yet it is not unmingled with joy that God gave us the privilege of living close to him, and that we can always feel that our profession has been elevated by his influence, and ourselves made better men and physicians by his life and example.

While then we sorrow with those who loved him, we feel that in a life so complete, there is left us a plesant memory, which may lead us to emulate his life, so that we may all rejoice together in the Great Hereafter.

Joining then with the profession throughout the State in doing honor to his memory, we place this, our tribute, upon our records, as an expression of our love for him and of our loss at his death.

T. D. HAIGH, M. D.,
W. C. MCDUFFIE, M. D.,
J. H. MARSH, M. D.,
Committee.

A copy of the above was directed to be sent to the family of the deceased, the *N. C. Medical Journal*, the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER and the *Wilmington Messenger*.

JAMES A. HODGES, M. D., Pr's't.
J. F. HIGHSMITH, M. D., Sec'y.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1892.


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## Custom-Made Clothing.

—AT MY—

## CLOTHING HOUSE

**Mr J. E. HAWLEY**

IS PREPARED TO SHOW AN ELEGANT LINE OF

**Samples of Foreign**

—AND—

**Domestic Cassimeres,**

AND CAN TAKE YOUR MEASURES

## FOR SUITS

AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.

**A Perfect Fit is Guaranteed in Every Instance.**

FRANK THORNTON.
Sept. 8, 1892.

## Boarders Wanted.

MRS. JULIA ORRELL

can accommodate a few gentlemen with Board on reasonable terms.
Sept. 8, 1892—1t

**DOMINQUEZ BROTHERS' CIGARS.**

I have secured the agency of Dominquez Brothers' Cigars, which have a great run in some of the large cities and are considered equal to the best.

Also in stock the "Savorosa," "Spanish Plant," "Royal Rose," "Sol o shingle," "Royal Blue," "La Variedad," &c., &c.

H. R. HORNE.
Sept. 8, 1892—1m

## The Fayetteville Graded School

will be opened on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1892, with a full corps of competent teachers under the superintendency of Prof. H. B. Buckham.

Boys and girls prepared for college or business.

Pupils from outside of Cross Creek township solicited.

Tuition $10, $12.50 and $14.00 per session.

Board on reasonable terms can be obtained. Apply to

J. W. MCNEILL,
W. W. COLE,
A. B. WILLIAMS,
Executive Committee.
or WALTER WATSON, Pres't,
W. N. TILLINGHAST, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.
Sept. 8, 1892—2t

**Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.**
SECRETARY'S OFFICE.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Sept. 2, 1892.

**ANNUAL MEETING.**

Under the provisions of the By Laws the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will take place in Fayetteville, on Thursday, October 6th, 1892. By order.

JNO. M. ROSE, Sec'y.
Sept. 8, 1892—tm

**Executor's Notice.**

Having this day qualified as executor of the last will and testament of Jno. D. McNeill, deceased, I hereby give notice to all persons having claims against the estate of said Jno. D. McNeill to present them on or before the 5th day of September, 1893, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to said estate must make immediate payment.

NEILL R McNEILL,
Executor of Jno. D. McNeill.
Sept. 8, 1892 6tpd

## A. S. HUSKE, Ag't,

—DEALER IN—

**Fancy and Staple Groceries and Fine CONFECTIONS,**

—AND SHIPPERS OF—

**The Celebrated Scuppernong Grape.**

—ALSO DEALER IN—

**Fine Cigars and Cheroots,**

**Fresh Crakers and Cakes.**

You know our motto:
QUALITY BEFORE QUANTITY.
ASK PATRONAGE OF A GENEROUS PUBLIC ON MERIT.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 8, 1892.

**Executor's Notice.**

Having qualified as executor of the late R. M. Orrell I hereby give notice to all persons holding claims against the estate of said decedent to present the same to me or to my attorney on or before Sept. 1st, 1893, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

DANL D ORRELL,
Executor of R. M. Orrell.
C. W. BROADFOOT, Att'y.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1892—6w

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## FRANK THORNTON'S

## Announcement for the Fall and Winter of 1892.

One of the reasons of my great success as a Dry Goods Merchant is that I carry in my Mammoth Dry Goods Establishment such a

## VARIETY OF GOODS

that no lady coming into my store need go elsewhere to fill any part of her memorandum for anything in the

**DRY GOODS LINE.**

In my recent visit to New York and other northern cities I have carefully kept this in my mind, and I have selected a

**STOCK OF GOODS**

that cannot fail to please the taste or suit the purse of any customer who will do me the kindness to call on me.

I have always enjoyed the enviable reputation of selecting goods with great care and with exceeding good taste. My

**Stock of Goods this Season**

will, I am sure, sustain my former reputation. I mention a few lines of Dress Goods which I have in stock, and which are daily arriving.

**BLACK GOODS.**

In this line I show all the latest novelties as well as staple, such as Silk Warp Henriettas, Cashmere Long Valour Stripe, Yeddo Bouche Cloth Serge, Plaid Serge Figured Leokosia.

In Colored Dress Fabrics and Dress Trimmings my line is exceedingly choice, and is so varied that I will not attempt to mention the different styles. I can only say that any lady who fails to see them will regret it.

**SILKS.**

I show a line of Black and Colored Silks in all the latest styles and newest colors. I pay especial attention to this department, and I claim that my sales in this line will far exceed those of any other merchant in the State. Young ladies don't send north for your trousseaus, I can supply you and save you money.

I show an immense line of

**COTTON DRESS FABRICS**

suitable for children's school wear. Come and look at them.

For the past two seasons I have seen the necessity for keeping a better line of

**Fine Cassimeres**

for men and boy's wear, and I am prepared this season to show such a line of these goods as will call forth the admiration of any one.

It is rather warm to mention them just yet, but it is generally conceded that I am headquarters for

**Blankets,**

**Carpets,**

**Rugs.**

My lines of these goods are as extensive and as varied as shown by any house in New York, and my prices are just as low.

**SHOES.**

It is needless for me to say anything about Shoes, for everybody knows that I carry a bigger line, and sell them cheaper than any house in the State.

If you want anything usually kept in a first-class dry goods store, call and see my stock, and I am satisfied that you will not go away without buying.

**CLOTHING.**

My stock of Clothing and Gents' Furnishings is complete in all its departments, and you are especially invited to call and examine these goods. If you don't see them you will miss the opportunity of your life.

Thanking my friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage in the past, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same, and I can assure you all that you will be promptly waited on by a corps of competent and polite salesmen.

## FRANK THORNTON.

Sept. 8, 1892.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

# Royal Baking Powder

**ABSOLUTELY PURE**

Sept. 1, 1892—1y

## SHOCKING!

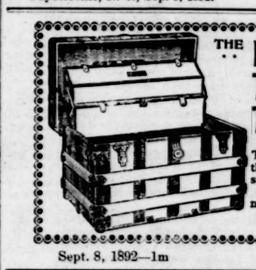
**We reduce "PERFECTION" to $5.25 per barrel,**

**Sacks in Same Proportion.**

No Flour of equal grade was ever before offered to the people of Fayetteville at a price so low. Have *you* tried it. For sale by

**Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.**

Fayetteville, N. C., Sep. 8, 1892.



THE ROLLER TRAY TRUNK

**THE MOST CONVENIENT TRUNK EVER DEVISED.**

The Tray is arranged to roll back, leaving the bottom of the Trunk easy of access.

Nothing to break or get out of order. The Tray can be lifted out if desired, and to buy this style is a guarantee that you will get the strongest Trunk made.

If your Dealer cannot furnish you, notify the manufacturers,

**H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO., Richmond, Va.**

Sept. 8, 1892—1m

## MONEY LOANED!

ONLY 5 PER CENT. INTEREST.

**—DO YOU EVER WANT MONEY?—**

**Read Every Word of This.**

**THE NEW YORK LIFE** is an Insurance Company "of the people, by the people, for the people," and their contracts guarantee more privileges and greater benefits to policy-holders than the contracts of any other company in the world.

**THEIR "NEW ACCUMULATION POLICY"** contains no conditions as to Residence, Travel, Occupation, Habits of Life, or Manner of Death.

Contains a provision that after the insured has made three (3) annual payments, his insurance for the full amount will be continued for a term of years *free of charge*—thereby making the Policy non-forfeiting. For example: A Policy holder aged 30, who has paid three annual premiums, will be entitled to insurance to the full amount of his policy for 5 years longer without any further payment of premium—thus receiving 8 YEARS INSURANCE FOR 3 ANNUAL PAYMENTS.

After the insured has carried his policy for 5 years, HE CAN OBTAIN A LOAN from the Company on his Policy—for example: A, who is 20 years of age, has a Policy of $10,000. After he has made 5 Annual Payments the Company will lend him $1,000 ON HIS POLICY for 15 years at 5 per cent. interest. And the longer the Policy runs before loan is applied for the larger the amount of the loan that he may obtain. *This makes a Policy excellent collateral security from its date.*

THIRTY DAYS GRACE allowed on payment of premiums—that is to say: If your premium falls due on June 30, and you fail to pay it and were to die before July 30, your policy would be paid in full; or if you should become sick durings the days of grace and tender your premium to the company they would receive it unconditionally, which is *a privilege no other company allows.* Other companies, in the first instance would not pay the insurance, and in the second instance would decline to receive your premium and would lapse your Policy.

The Policy is absolutely incontestible after one year, and practically so from the date of its insurance.

**THE NEW YORK LIFE**

is the only company in existence that shows an official Report from the Insurance Department of New York of its financial condition; and this official Report is that the Company is in possession of *bona fide* assets to the amount of over ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLARS and has a *surplus* over and above all liabilities of NEARLY SIXTEEN MILLION DOLLARS.

If you want insurance, why pay your money for a Policy in some other company which is filled full of "ifs" and "ands," when for the same amount of money you can obtain of the NEW YORK LIFE such a Policy as we have herein described!

For further particulars, or if you desire such a policy, apply to

H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
July 21, 1892. tf

## ST. MARY'S SCHOOL,

**RALEIGH, N. C.**

THE ADVENT TERM OF THE 51ST ANNUAL SESSION WILL BEGIN SEPTEMBER 22ND.

For catalogue address

REV. B. SMEDES, A. M.,
RALEIGH, N. C.
July 21, 1892. 3m

## Farmers' Alliance Excursion.

The Grandest Excursion of the season will be run under the auspices of the Farmers' Alliance from Fayetteville and intermediate stations over the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. to Wilmington and the seashore on Friday, September 2nd, 1892: fare, adults, $1.25; children 75 cents. Leave Fayetteville at 7 A. M.; returning, leave Wilmington at 8 P. M.

J. & O. EVANS, Managers.
Aug. 25, 1892—2w

**Administrator's Notice.**

The undersigned having this day qualified as administrator upon the estate of J. M. Tew, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated on or before the 18th day of August, 1893, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons due the estate will please make payment at once

L. H. TEW, Adm'r of J. M. Tew.
Z. B. NEWTON, Attorney.
Aug. 18, 1892, 6tpd

## Auction Sale of Town Lots.

By virtue of a decree of the superior Court of Wake County made at August Term, 1892, I will sell at public auction, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Tuesday, the 27th day of September, 1892, at 12 o'clock M., the BRICK STORE HOUSE at the west end of "The Brick Row," on Hay street in Fayetteville, with lot running back to the next street.

A LOT on Ramsey street, adjoining the lands of Hardie on the north and south, and Kennedy and others on the west, containing about one acre.

A LOT on the east side of North street, adjoining the lands of Ussery, Baker and others.

Terms: One fourth cash, balance on credit of six months, with eight per cent. interest, notes required with good security.

J. B. BATCHELOR, Com'r.
Aug. 25, 1892—ts

## Granville Institute,

OXFORD, N. C.

**A Boarding and Day School for Girls and Young Ladies.**

Proprietor—REV. F. W. HILLIARD.
Visitor—REV. W. W. WALKER.

PRINCIPALS:

Miss Margaret Burgwyn Hilliard, Woman's College Baltimore.
Miss Katharine Hilliard, A. B., Woman's College, Baltimore.

Instruction in English Branches, Latin, French, German, Art, and Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Terms very moderate.

For catalogue with full particulars, apply until August 1st, to the Rev. F. W. Hilliard, Sparrow's Point, Baltimore County, Md.; after that date to the Misses Hilliard, Granville Institute, Oxford, N. C.
July 14, 1892. 2m

## H. H. H.

FOR THE NEXT 30 DAYS OFFER

**Sash, Doors and Blinds**

**At the Lowest Prices**

THAT HAVE EVER BEEN REACHED.

If you need anything in this line now is your time. Bring your memorandum and see what nice goods ours are.

We have a few FRONT DOORS we will make special concessions on.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.
Aug. 18, 1892—tf

## SEWING MACHINES

**AT PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT THE TIMES.**

If you need a machine call on us before buying is all we ask. Our prices range from thirty to sixty dollars. Sold either for cash or on the installment plan—five dollars a month. We carry in stock

**THE NEW HOME,**
**WHEELER & WILSON**
**AND FAVORITE MACHINES.**

Each machine guaranteed for five years.

A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
April 7, 1892—tf

CHAS. A. GOODWIN. E. L. REMSBURG.

**Fayetteville Marble**

—AND—

## GRANITE WORKS,

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.,

—AND—

RALEIGH, N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

**Marble and Granite Monuments, Tombstones,**

**Wrought Iron and Wire Fencing,**

The undersigned have formed a partnership for the above work, with E. L. Remsberg resident partner at Fayetteville. Best work and lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GOODWIN & REMSBURG,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Sept. 24, 1891—tf

**Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.**

### Union of Church and State.

[Prize Essay by R. L. Gray, 17 years of age.]

In the United States, as in all civilized countries, there are two great objects to be obtained: one is the protection of the lives and rights of its citizens, the other is the spreading of religion. In the whole world there are not two things so entirely different; one relates to the temporal welfare of mankind, the other to its spiritual welfare in the Great Hereafter. The one is supported by citizens of every grade and class and every faith; men who agree perfectly on how to attain and keep the first object when it comes to religious faith differ as widely as the East differs from the West. The first object mentioned is embodied in the Government and different views as to how to attain that object are expressed by the various political parties. That religion and politics should be the same would serve to weaken both the Government and the church. If that state of affairs existed no one, however well qualified, could hold any public office unless he pledged himself to carry on all his duties with the aim of spreading a certain religious faith always in mind. Thus the nation would probably lose some of its ablest statesmen, because they believed in some other form of religion than that in power, while it would be governed by men who, although they might be the best from a religious point of view would be wholly incompetent to carry on the practical affairs and solve the puzzling questions of government. Even were they great statesmen, in trying to bring the idea of religion into the practical affairs of life they would be apt to fall into great blunders which might even imperil the safety of the nation. Then again, if religion were a great power in politics the church would be greatly weakened and abused by unscrupulous men and hypocrits who would pretend to adopt its views solely for the purpose of coming into power, which once attained they would use for their own pleasure and profit. Now we do not mean to say that if every office holder were a christian gentleman the affairs of the nation would not be carried on much more satisfactorily than they are, but that if a certain religion should again control the government and require that it should be in itself a great religious body and transact all its business as such, the result would be disastrous to both church and government. The government is intended to look after the earthly condition of its citizens and to protect their lives, rights and property as much as possible while the church has much higher aims, too high indeed to risk corruption by contact with the corrupt sharpers and wire pullers too often found in the politics of to-day. Each one is very necessary to the safety and welfare of the other and acting independetly serve to hold each other up, but to combine them would serve to seriously impair the usefulness of each. The theory that the church by keeping control of the government and political parties could wipe out all the evils in them and establish a perfect government sounds very well, but history shows that, in almost every instance in which the Church and State were combined, religious fanaticism has sprung up and abuses and even tortures were inflicted on all those of different faith. The terrible troubles which England has passed through on account of various faiths and religions getting control of the State should serve as a warning to those who may try to bring about a consolidation of Church and State in this country. Take for example the terrible events in the ending of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth centuries in England when first the Roman Catholics and then the Protestants came into power. Each as it came into power commenced plundering the churches and passing laws oppressing the believers in the other. The height of religious tyranny however was reached in the reign of Bloody Mary, when hundreds of Protestants were tortured or put to death. In the present age, and especially in this country, whose government is founded on the great principle of free and unrestricted religious faith, in no event could religious fanaticism prevail to such an extent. It might however go far enough to seriously injure the rights and liberties of the American people and to bring them to a state of servitude in reality if not in name to a set of religious fanatics, who would be a disgrace to the nation and who would bring dishonor on the religion which they might profess.

R. L. GRAY.

### Senator Vance to Issue an Address to the People of North Carolina.

[Asheville Citizen.]

Maj. Chas. M. Stedman, Bill Nye and Judge John Gray Bynum spent yesterday with Senator Z. B. Vance at his country seat, Gombroom, near Black Mountain, and returned this morning.

Maj. Stedman tells the *Citizen* that his party was enthusiastic over their visit. The Senator they found improving in health, his condition giving hope that he will soon be fully restored.

Senator Vance, Maj. Stedman says, takes great interest in the political situation in North Carolina. He has faith in the people of his State and does not believe that there is any danger of their going off after strange gods. So deep is the Senator's interest that he expects at an early day to issue an address on the political situation to the people of North Carolina.

### THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM ADOPTED AT CHICAGO, JUNE 1892.

"SECTION 1. The representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, in National Convention assembled, do re affirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by the long and illustrious line of nine of his successors in Democratic leadership from Madison to Cleveland.

"We believe the public welfare demands that these principles be applied in the conduct of the Federal Government through the accession to power of the party that advocates them, and we solemnly declare that the need of a return to these fundamental principles of a free popular Government, based on home rule and individual liberty, was never more urgent than now, when the tendency to centralize all power at the Federal Capital has become a menace to the reserved rights of the States, that strikes at the very roots of our Government under the Constitution as framed by the fathers of the Republic.

THE FORCE BILL.

"SEC. 2. We warn the people of our common country, jealous for the preservation of their free institutions, that the policy of Federal control of elections, to which the Republican party has committed itself, is fraught with the gravest dangers, scarcely less momentous than would result from a revolution practically establishing monarchy on the ruins of the Republic. It strikes at the North as well as the South and injures the colored citizen even more than the white; it means a horde of deputy marshals at every polling place armed with Federal power, returning boards appointed and controlled by Federal authority, the outrage of the electoral rights of the people in the several States, the subjugation of the colored people to the control of the party in power and the reviving of race antagonisms, now happily abated, of the utmost peril to the safety and happiness of all, a measure deliberately and justly described by a leading Republican Senator as 'the most infamous bill that ever crossed the threshold of the Senate.'

"Such a policy, if sanctioned by law, would mean the dominance of a self-perpetuating oligarchy of office-holders, and the party first intrusted with its machinery could be dislodged from power only by an appeal to the reserved right of the people to resist oppression, which is inherent in all self-governing communities.

"Two years ago this revolutionary policy was emphatically condemned by the people at the polls; but in contempt of that verdict the Republican party has defiantly declared in its latest authoritative utterance that its success in the coming elections will mean the enactment of the Force bill and the usurpation of despotic control over elections in all the States.

"Believing that the preservation of Republican Government in the United States is dependent upon the defeat of this policy of legalized force and fraud, we invite the support of all citizens who desire to see the Constitution maintained in its integrity with the laws pursuant thereto, which have given our country a hundred years of unexampled prosperity, and we pledge the Democratic party, if it be intrusted with power, not only to the defeat of the Force bill, but also to relentless opposition to the Republican policy of profligate expenditure which, in the short space of two years, has squandered an enormous surplus and emptied an overflowing treasury, after piling new burdens of taxation upon the already over-taxed labor of the country.

THE TARIFF PLANK.

"SEC. 3. We denounce the Republican policy of protection as a fraud on the labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few.

"We declare it to be a fundamental principal of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purposes of revenue only, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered.

"We denounce the McKinley tariff law, enacted by the Fifty-first Congress, as the culminating atrocity of class legislation; we indorse the efforts made by the Democrats of the present Congress to modify its most oppressive features in the direction of free raw materials and cheaper manufactured goods that enter into general consumption; and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in intrusting power to the Democratic party.

"Since the McKinley tariff went into operation there have been ten reductions of the wages of laboring men to one increase. We deny that there has been any increase of prosperity to the country since that tariff went into operation, and we point to the dulness and distress, the wage reductions and strikes in the iron trade as the best possible evidence that no such prosperity has resulted from the McKinley act.

"We call the attention of thoughtful Americans to the fact that after thirty years of restrictive taxes against the importation of foreign wealth in exchange for our agricultural surplus, the homes and farms of the country have become burdened with a real estate mortgage debt of over $2,500,000,000, exclusive of all other forms of indebtedness; that in one of the chief agricultural States of the West there appears a real estate mortgage debt averaging $165 per capita of the total population, and that similar conditions and tendencies are shown to exist in the other agricultural exporting States.

"We denounce a policy which fosters no industry so much as it does that of the Sheriff.

SHAM RECIPROCITY.

"SEC. 4. Trade interchange on the basis of reciprocal advantages to the countries participating is a time-honored doctrine of the Democratic faith, but we denounce the sham reciprocity which juggles with the people's desire for enlarged foreign markets and freer exchanges by pretending to establish closer trade relations for a country whose articles of export are almost exclusively agricultural products with other countries that are also agricultural while erecting a Custom-House barrier of prohibitive tariff taxes against the rich countries of the world that stand ready to take our entire surplus of products and to exchange therefor commodities which are necessaries and comforts of life among our own people.

TRUSTS AND COMBINATIONS.

"SEC. 5. We recognize in the trusts and combinations, which are designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint products of capital and labor, a natural consequence of the prohibitive taxes which prevent the free competition which is the life of honest trade, but we believe their worst evils can be abated by law, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws made to prevent and control them, together with such further legislation in restraint of their abuses as experince may show to be necessary.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

"SEC. 6.—The Republican party, while professing a policy of reserving the public land for small holdings by actual settlers, has given away the people's heritage, till now a few railroads and non-resident aliens, individual and corporate, possess a larger area than that of all our farms between the two seas.

"The last Democratic Administration reversed the improvident and unwise policy of the Republican party touching the public domain, and reclaim from corporations and syndicates, alien and domestic, and restored to the people nearly one hundred million acres of valuable land to be sacredly held as homesteads for our citizens, and we pledge ourselves to continue this policy until every acre of land so unlawfully held shall be reclaimed and restored to the people.

THE SILVER QUESTIN.

"SEC. 7. We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal.

"We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payments of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin.

"We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

THE TAX ON STATE BANKS.

"SEC. 8. We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues be repealed.

PUBLIC OFFICE A PUBLIC TRUST.

"SEC. 9. Public office is a public trust. We reaffirm the declaration of the Democratic National Convention of 1876 for the reform of the civil service, and we call for the honest enforcement of all laws regulating the same. The nomination of a President, as in the recent Republican Convention, by delegations composed largely of his appointees, holding office at his pleasure, is a scandalous satire upon free popular institutions and a startling illustration of the methods by which a President may gratify his ambition.

"We denounce a policy under which Federal office-holders usurp control of party conventions in the States, and we pledge the Democratic party to the reform of these and all other abuses which threaten individual liberty and local self-government.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

"SEC. 10.—The Democratic party is the only party that has ever given the country a foreign policy consistent and vigorous, compelling respect aboard and inspiring confidence at home. While avoiding entangling alliances, it has aimed to cultivate friendly relations with other nations and especially to our neighbors on the American continent whose destiny is closely linked with our own, and we view with alarm the tendency to a policy of irritation and bluster which is liable at any time to confront us with the alternative of humiliation or war.

"We favor the maintenance of a navy strong enough for all purposes of national defense and to properly maintain the honor and dignity of the country abroad.

RUSSIAN OPPRESSION—IRISH HOME RULE.

SEC. 11.—This country has always been the refuge of the oppressed from every land—exiles for conscience sake—and in the spirit of the founders of our Government we condemn the oppression practised by the Russian Government upon its Lutheran and Jewish subjects, and we call upon our national Government, in the interest of justice and humanity, by all just and proper means, to use its prompt and best efforts to bring about a cessation of these cruel persecutions in the dominions of the Czar and to secure the oppressed equal rights.

"We tender our profound and earnest sympathy to those lovers of freedom who are struggling for home rule and the great cause of local self government in Ireland.

PAUPER AND CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

"SEC. 12.—We heartily approve all legitimate efforts to prevent the United States from being used as the dumping ground for the known criminals and professional paupers of Europe, and we demand the rigid enforcement of the laws against Chinese immigration or the importation of foreign workmen under contract to degrade American labor and lessen its wages, but we condemn and denounce any and all attempts to restrict the immigration of the industrious and worthy of foreign lands.

PENSIONS.

"SEC. 13.—This convention hereby renews the expression of appreciation of the patriotism of the soldiers and sailors of the Union in the war for its preservation, and we favor just and liberal pensions for all disabled Union soldiers, their widows and dependents, but we demand that the work of the Pension Office shall be done industriously, impartially and honestly.

"We denounce the present administration of that office as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest.

THE GREAT WATERWAYS.

"SEC. 14.—The Federal Government should care for and improve the Mississippi River and other great waterways of the Republic, so as to secure for the interior States easy and cheap transportation to the tidewater.

"When any waterway of the Republic is of sufficient importance to demand the aid of the Government—that such aid should be extended by a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

"SEC. 15.—For purposes of national defense and the promotion of commerce between the States, we recognize the early construction of the Nicaragua Canal and its protection against foreign control as of great importance to the United States.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

"SEC. 16.—Recognizing the World's Columbian Exposition as a national undertaking of vast importance, in which the General Government has invited the cooperation of all the powers of the world, and appreciating the acceptance by many of such powers of the invitation extended and the broadest liberal efforts being made by them to contribute to the grandeur of the undertaking, we are of the opinion that Congress should make such necessary financial provision as shall be requisite to the maintenance of the national honor and public faith.

FREE COMMON SCHOOLS.

"SEC. 17.—Popular education being the only safe basis of popular suffrage, we recommend to the several States most liberal appropriations for the public schools. Free common schools are the nursery of good government, and they have always received the fostering care of the Democratic party, which favors every means of increasing intelligence. Freedom of education being an essential of civil and religious liberty as well as a necessity for the development of intelligence, must not be interfered with under any pretext whatever.

"We are opposed to State interference with parental rights and rights of conscience in the education of children as an infringement of the fundamental Democratic doctrine that the largest individual liberty consistent with the rights of others insures the highest type of American citizenship and the best government.

NEW STATES.

"SEC. 18.—We approve the action of the present House of Representatives in passing bills for the admission into the Union as States of the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and we favor the early admission of all the Territories having necessary population and resources to admit them to Statehood, and while they remain Territories we hold that the officials appointed to administor the government of any Territory, together with the District of Columbia and Alaska, should be bona fide residents of the Territory or District in which their duties are to be performed.

"The Democratic party believes in home rule and the control of their own affairs by the people of the vicinage.

PROTECTION FOR RAILROAD MEN.

"SEC. 19.—We favor the Legislation by Congress and State Legislatures to protect the lives and limbs of railway employes and those of other hazardous transportation companies and denounce the inactivity of the Republican party, and particularly the Republican Senate, for causing the defeat of measures beneficial and protective to this class of wage-workers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"SEC. 20.—We are in favor of the enactment by the States of laws for abolishing the notorious sweating system, for abolishing contract convict labor and for prohibiting the employment in factories of children under fifteen years of age.

"SEC. 21.—We are opposed to all sumptuary laws as an interference with the individual rights of the citizen.

"SEC. 22.—Upon this statement of principles and policies the Democratic party asks the intelligent judgment of the American people. It asks a change of administration and a change of party in order that there may be a change of system and a change of methods, thus assuring the maintenance, unimpaired, to institutions under which the Republic has grown great and powerful."

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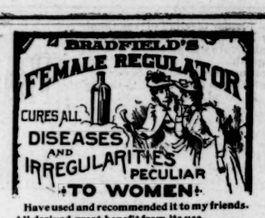
WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N. Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE. She can refer you to many of its friends.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MRS. MATILDA LARSON, Peoria, Ill.

Best remedy I have ever used for irregular menstruation. MRS. G. JETT, November, 1888. Selma, Col.

I have suffered a great deal from Female Troubles, and think I am completely cured by Bradfield's Female Regulator.

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Book "To Woman" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., For sale by all Druggists. ATLANTA, GA.

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In effect August 10th, 1892.

| SOUTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 1. | MAIN LINE. | | NORTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 2. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 00 p. m. | Arrive | Wilmington | Leave 5 00 a. m. |
| 7 45 " | Leave | Fayetteville | Arrive 8 02 " |
| 7 20 " | Arrive | Fayetteville | Leave 8 27 " |
| 6 00 " | Leave | Sanford | Leave 9 48 " |
| 4 13 " | Leave | Climax | Leave 11 44 " |
| 3 45 " | Leave | Greensboro | Arrive 12 15 p. m. |
| 3 40 " | Arrive | Greensboro | Leave 12 25 " |
| 2 57 " | Leave | Stokesdale | Leave 1 22 " |
| 2 30 " | Ar've N & W Jt.-Walnut C. | | A've 1 55 " |
| 1 52 " | Ar've N & W Jt.-Walnut C. | | Le've 2 33 " |
| 1 22 " | Leave | Rural Hall | Leave 3 02 " |
| 12 00 Noon. | Leave | Mt. Airy | Arrive 4 25 " |

| SOUTH BOUND. DAILY. No. 3. | BENNETTSVILLE DIV. | | NORTH BOUND DAILY. No. 4. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10 15 p. m. | Arrive | Bennettsville | Leave 5 40 a. m |
| 9 22 " | " | Maxton | " 6 30 " |
| 8 52 " | " | Red Springs | " 7 02 " |
| 8 08 " | " | Hope Mills | " 7 43 " |
| 7 46 " | Leave | Fayetteville | Arrive 8 02 " |

| SOUTH BOUND Daily ex. Sun. No. 15. | Factory and Madison Branches | | NORTH BOUND. Daily ex. Sun. No. 16. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 20 p. m. | Arrive | Ramseur | Leave 7 15 a. m. |
| 5 40 " | Leave | Climax | Leave 9 10 " |
| 4 45 " | Leave | Greensboro | Arrive 10 00 " |
| 4 25 " | Arrive | Greensboro | Leave 10 50 " |
| 3 10 " | Leave | Stokesdale | " 11 55 " |
| 1 45 " | Leave | Madison | Arrive 12 45 p.m. |

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh, Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points north and west of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points North and West of Roanoke, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air-Line trains North and South from Sanford and on Norfolk & Western trains North and West from Roanoke.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:15 A. M., and have five hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

Ample time is given passengers for breakfast and supper at Fayetteville, and dinner at Walnut Cove.

W. E. KYLE, General Passenger Agent.

J. W FRY, General Manager.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. AND BRANCHES.

Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

| DATED AUG. 7, 1892. | No. 23, Daily. | No. 27, Daily. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Weldon | 12 30 P. M. | 5 43 P. M. |
| Arrive Rocky Mount | 1 40 " | 6 36 P. M. |
| Arrive Tarboro | *2 18 P. M | |
| Leave Tarboro | 12 58 " | *6 00 P. M. |
| Arrive Wilson | 2 18 P. M. | 7 00 P. M. |
| Leave Wilson | *2 30 " | |
| Arrive Selma | 3 25 " | |
| Arrive Fayetteville | 5 20 " | |
| Leave Goldsboro | 3 15 " | 7 40 " |
| Leave Warsaw | 4 14 " | |
| Leave Magnolia | 4 27 " | 8 40 P. M. |
| Arrive Wilmington | 6 00 " | 9 55 P. M. |

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

| | No. 14, Daily. | No. 78, Daily. |
|---|---|---|
| Leave Wilmington | *2 35 A. M. | 9 15 A. M |
| Leave Magnolia | 1 54 A. M. | 10 57 " |
| Leave Warsaw | | 11 11 " |
| Leave Goldsboro | 2 55 A. M. | 12 05 P. M. |
| Leave Fayetteville | | *9 30 A. M. |
| Leave Selma | | 11 25 " |
| Arrive Wilson | | 12 20 P. M. |
| Leave Wilson | 7 35 A. M. | 12 58 P. M. |
| Arrive Rocky Mount | 4 03 A. M. | 1 30 " |
| Arrive Tarboro | *6 30 A. M. | *2 18 " |
| Leave Tarboro | | 12 58 P. M. |
| Arrive Weldon | 5 05 A. M | 2 55 P. M. |

*Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Read leave Weldon 4:00 P M, Halifax 4:22 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 5:15 P M. Greenville 6:52 P M., Kinston 8:00 P M. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:10 A M, Greenville 8:25 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M. Weldon 11:25 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:00 A. M., arrive A. & R. Junction 8:40 A. M., returning leave A. & R. Junction 7:10 P. M., arrive Washington 8:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Albemarle & Raleigh R. R. and Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 4:40 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M, arrive Williamston N C, 7:03 P M 4:20 P M, Plymouth 8:30 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 6:0 A M, Sunday 9:00 A M, Williamston, N C, 7:30 A M, 9.58 A M. Arrive Tarboro 10:40 A M, 11:20 A M.

Trains on Southern Division, Wilson and Fayetteville Branch, leave Fayetteville 5:30 P. M., arrive Rowland 7:12 P. M. Returning leave Rowland 7:35 A. M., arrive Fayetteville 9:20 A. M Daily except Sunday.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro N C, Daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arrive Smithfield, N C, 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield N C, 8:00 A M, arrive Goldsboro, N C, 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6:40 P M, arrives Nashville 7:15 P M, Spring Hope 7:40 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:20 P M and 11:1. A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 3:10 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, and 78.

Southbound Train on Wilson & Fayetteville Branch is No 51. Northbound is No 50. "Daily except Sunday.

Trains No 27 South, and 14 North, will stop only at Rocky Mount, Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line, also at Rocky Mount daily except Sunday, with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk and all points north via Norfolk.

J. R KENLEY, General Manager. JOHN F. DIVINE, General Supt.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager.

E. L. CLARK, GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,

CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS (Opposite Short-Cut Depot).

COUNTRY PRODUCE BOUGHT AND SOLD,

Fresh Meats, Etc.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.

March 17, 1892.

Medical College of Virginia, RICHMOND.

The Fifty-fifth Annual Session of the above-named institution will begin SEPTEMBER 27th, 1892, and continue six months.

For Catalogue or other information write to Dr. J. S. DORSEY CULLEN, Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Surgery.

July 14, 1892.—3m

R. M. NIMOCKS,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Cotton and Naval Store Factor.

OFFERS TO THE PLANTERS OF CUMBERLAND AND CONTIGUOUS COUNTIES A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

GROCERIES, WAGONS, PLOWS.

AND GENERAL FARM FURNISHING GOODS AT LOWEST CASH PRICES

CALL AND SEE HIM BEFORE TRADING ELSEWHERE

June 23, 1892—tf

MUSICAL FACTS!

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AT RALEIGH, N. C.,

Is one of the Oldest, Largest and Most Reliable Music HOUSES in the South.

WE HANDLE A FULL LINE OF PIANOS AND ORGANS RANGING IN PRICES AS FOLLOWS:

Pianos from $100 to $1,000.

Organs from $30 to $300.

We do not run our business on the "get all you can" plan, in and out of our ware rooms our prices are the same. You can buy an instrument as cheap from one of our salesmen as you can in our office.

W. FRANK BLOUNT whose ability in this line is unquestionable, is still connected with our house. He will spend a part of his time in Cumberland, Robeson and adjoining counties, and when you wish to get honest prices on Pianos or Organs see him or write to

CECIL G. STONE,

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March 17th, 1892. 10m

Mosquito Canopies, AT S. SHEETZ & SONS.
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Mosquito Canopies, AT S. SHEETZ & SONS.

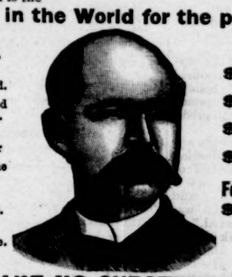
At a Bargain---New and Fresh.

July 7, 1892—tf

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.00 SHOE

A genuine sewed shoe, *that will not rip*, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5, and is the

Best in the World for the price.



For GENTLEMEN.

$5.00 Genuine Hand-Sewed.
$4.00 Hand-Sewed Welt Shoe.
$3.50 Police and Farmer
$2.50 Extra Value Calf Shoe.
$2.25 Workingman's Shoe.
$2.00 Goodwear Shoe.

For LADIES.

$3.00 Hand-Sewed.
$2.50 Best Dongola.
$2.00 Calf and Dongola. FOR MISSES.
$1.75
For BOYS & YOUTHS.
$2 & $1.75 SCHOOL SHOES.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTES.

IT IS A DUTY you owe to yourself and your family, during these hard times, to get the most value for your money. You can economize in your footwear if you purchase W. L. Douglas' Shoes, which, without question, represent a greater value for the money than any other makes.

CAUTION. on the bottom of each shoe, which protects the consumer against high prices and inferior shoes. Beware of dealers who acknowledge the superiority of W. L. Douglas' Shoes by attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent, and subject to prosecution by law, for obtaining money under false pretences. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

ROSE & LEAK,

Agents, Fayetteville, N. C.

July 7, 1892—5m

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

—AT—

WALTER WATSON'S

Hardware House.

| | |
|---|---|
| PLOWS, | HOES, |
| HAMES, | RAKES, |
| TRACES, | FORKS, |
| BACK BANDS, | SHOVELS, |
| SINGLE TREES, | WHEEL BARROWS, |
| REPAIR LINKS, | LAWN MOWERS, |
| BULL TONGUES, | FLY FANS, |
| SWEEPS, | FLY TRAPS, |
| SHOVELS, | BUSH AND BRIER HOOKS, |
| SWEEP STOCKS, | PUMPS, |

Sash, Doors and Blinds,

LIME, LATHS, HAIR, &c., &c.

March 24, 1892—tf

"ALBEMARLE."

We are pleased to announce to our friends and the public generally that we are now able to supply a long-felt want. We can now sell you

AS GOOD FLOUR AS IS MADE

for much less money than you have been paying for the best quality of flour. Until now we have been paying too much for Patent flour in proportion to the price of Straight flour. Order a sample sack of ALBEMARLE FLOUR, and if it is not as good as any flour that you ever used, it will not cost you anything.

Remember the name, "ALBEMARLE." A cent of the mill and the name of the miller on each and every sack.

To merchants who will handle this flour in lots, we will give the "big end" of our profits to enable them to sell at same price that we do.

We have straight flour made at the same mill, branded "GOLDEN SHEAF," which gives great satisfaction to those who use this grade of flour.

We always have a good stock of these flours on hand, and the quality is always uniform. A. E. RANKIN & CO.

Fayetteville, N. C., January 15, 1892.

"FIRMNESS, COURAGE AND HONESTY"

WERE PROMINENT TRAITS IN THE CHARACTER OF

General Jackson.

"STRENGTH, DURABILITY —AND— HONEST CONSTRUCTION"

ARE DISTINCTIVE FEATURES OF THE

OLD HICKORY WAGONS.

ONE, TWO, THREE AND FOUR-HORSE WAGONS. ALSO TUBULAR AXLE WAGONS. THE BEST WAGONS ON WHEELS. WILL BE SOLD LOW.

A. E RANKIN & Co.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WANTED!

1,000 Cash Customers for Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c., for the year 1892.

SANFORD SASH and BLIND COMPANY,

SANFORD, N. C.,

MANUFACTURERS OF SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, MOULDINGS, BRACKETS AND OTHER BUILDING MATERIAL, DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF PINE LUMBER, SHINGLES, LATHS, PAINTS, &c.

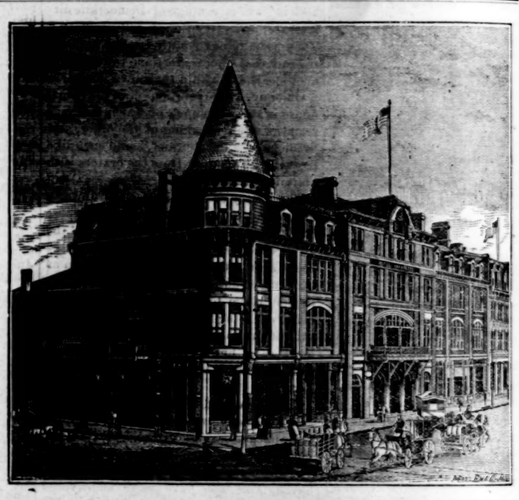
We have just put in a New Engine and Boiler and an Improved Dry Kiln, and are prepared to fill orders on short notice. We are nearer the finest Pine Timber and Leading Lumber Manufacturers than any other firm of the kind in the State. We ship direct from our doors by the Seaboard Air Line and Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railways, our shops being near the crossing just between the two roads. We are well equipped with the latest improved machinery. We employ skilled labor and guarantee satisfaction. Correspondence solicited. All orders by mail secure prompt attention.

SANFORD SASH AND BLIND COMPANY,

SANFORD, N. C.

J. W. SCOTT, Sr., President. J. B. MAKEPEACE, Sec. and Treas'r.

January 21, 1892—tf



NEW HOTEL LAFAYETTE,

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

T. A. BARKER, - MANAGER

The Manager of the Fashionable Campello Island Hotels.

AN ANCIENT AND HISTORICAL SOUTHERN CITY.
IN THE PINEY-WOODS BELT OF CAROLINA.
ELEVATION 175 FEET ABOVE THE SEA LEVEL.
NOT TOO HOT, BUT ALWAYS MILD AND HEALTHFUL

An especially Delightful Climate During the Spring Months, With the Most Remarkable Health and Longevity Record of any Place in this Country

Business Established 1832.

A. A. McKETHAN'S SON,

SUCCESSOR TO A. A. McKETHAN & SONS, MANUFACTURER and DEALER IN

Carriages, Buggies and Harness.

Full and Complete Stock Always on Hand.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH

SEE MY STOCK AND GET PRICES BEFORE BUYING.

PATAPSCO 196 SUPERLATIVE PATENT C. A. GAMBRILL Mfg. Co. BALTIMORE.

—THE—

PREMIER FLOUR OF AMERICA.

PATAPSCO FLOURING MILLS.

ESTABLISHED - - - 1774.

PERFECTION IN FLOUR.

OUR PATENT ROLLER FLOURS

ARE MANUFACTURED FROM THE CHOICEST WHEAT OBTAINABLE.

INCLUDING THE HARD VARIETY OF MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA.

Patapsco Superlative Patent.

The Premier Flour of America,

Is Unsurpssed for Bread, Biscuit or Pstry.

The Superior Body and Rich Quality of the Bread will show its Economy to the Consumer.

Ask your grocer for

PATAPSCO SUPERLATIVE PATENT, ROLANDO CHOICE PATENT
MEDORA, HIGH GRADE WINTER PATENT,
PATAPSCO FAMILY PATENT, ORANGE GROVE EXTRA.
BALDWIN FAMILY, MAPLETON FAMILY.

C. A. GAMBRILL MANUFACTURING CO., 214 Commerce Street, Baltimore, Md.

Represented by B. R. TAYLOR, Fayetteville, N. C.